DAILY REPORT

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U.S. NUCLEAR TEST 3 FEB PROMPTS COMMENT

Kornilov on 'Shattering' Test

LD041839 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

So, the worries of the international community proved to be justified: Another explosion shook the range in Nevada on the 547th day of the Soviet moratorium. Washington has been given a year and a half to consider the Soviet initiative aimed at banning all nuclear testing. And now Washington's answer has been given. The 25th explosion conducted in Nevada during the period of the Soviet moratorium is not just another "show of strength". This is the strike crushing the hopes of peoples to rid the globe of the nuclear arms race.

"We Americans have always preferred dialogue to conflict, and so we always remain open to more constructive relations with the Soviet Union", President of the United States Ronald Reagan proclaimed the other day in his address on the state of the union. The explosion in Nevada shatters these and other "peaceable" pronouncements coming from Washington and shows clearly what is the U.S. ruling circles' real notion of "constructive relations" with the Soviet Union, which, extending the moratorium many times, has been persistently calling for an end to nuclear weapon tests.

This explosion illuminated the essence, the core of the United States foreign policy whose architects sign political statements that nuclear war must never be fought and, at the same time, sanction the Pentagon's programmes aimed at preparation for a global nuclear war. They call for the consolidation of strategic stability and at the same time abandon the SALT-2 treaty which resulted from cooperation between the USSR and the USA in the seventies. They declare for curbing the arms race, and in answer to the call to prevent the spread of the arms race to space, speed up preparation for "Star Wars", and issue statements calling for a phased deployment of a large-scale ABM system in the early nineties.

While talking about peace, Washington seeks at any cost, by any means, to disrupt the military-strategic parity which has formed in the world so as, having acquired the nuclear-space sword, to dictate its will to sovereign countries and peoples.

The impression persists that the Washington ruling circles, obsessed with militarism, have set themselves the aim of totally destroying, in the two years that are to go before the presidential elections, all that still remains of the Soviet-U.S. agreements aimed at averting nuclear menace, at curbing the arms race. In his report "National Security Strategy of the United States", the President predicts that the American-Soviet relations will remain hostile. And this line is particularly dangerous in view of a political background against which its sponsors act now.

The Irangate political scandal heightening in Washington prompts the administration to stake one's all, to try to distract the attention of the public and capitalise on brazen militaristic actions and most dangerous foreign policy ventures.

Now that the sinister echo of the explosion in Nevada is reverberating in the world, causing a mounting wave of protests and indignation, I unwittingly ask myself, just as my numerous colleagues in Moscow, and, I think, not only in Moscow: Can one deal with such an administration as the current American one at all? Is it worth trying?

Time and the course of events will show if it is possible to hope that they in Washington will yet heed the voice of reason, the calls of the world community and impart elements of constructiveness and responsibility to their foreign policy.

Petrovskiy on 'Alternatives'

LD050913 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- A press conference, "Peace alternatives to the arms race and military programs," took place at the press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today. Vladimir Petrovskiy, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, made a statement at the press conference. He said:

The recent plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee last January forcefully demonstrated the resolve of our party to carry on and develop the policy of the 27th CPSU Congress for the accelerated socio-economic development of the USSR and deep-going revolutionary change to renovate every aspect of the life of our society. Relying on the fundamental values of our domestic and foreign policies, which coincide with the supreme values of the whole of humanity, the Soviet Union intends further to work for the development of a dependable security system which would guarantee peaceful efforts of construction, for the total elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation already this century and for the strictly verifiable lowering of the levels of military confrontation to sensible adequacy.

Disarmament is not an end in itself for us. We view it not only as a means of removing the war threat but also as a way of tapping additional resources to improve human life, to resolve aggravating global problems and to help developing countries. That is why the program of security through disarmament, which we put forward on January 15, 1986, stipulates the allocation of resources for social and economic development as a concomitant to arms limitation and disarmament accords.

The Soviet Union welcomes a conference on relationship between disarmament and development, due to take place in New York this August, and intends to contribute to its success in practice. It made a proposal at the United Nations for the establishment of an international fund of aid to developing countries, to which part of the money saved through cuts in military spending would be contributed. We hope that this initiative will be examined comprehensively in the course of preparations for the conference and at the conference itself.

It is our profound conviction that there are no fields of the military application of science and technology to which there would be no realistic peace alternatives. There is only one dependable prospect for the development of advanced technology, profit-making and employment, whether in market or planned economies, and for the introduction of all countries to scientific and technological achievements, and that prospect is the peaceful, civilian application of those achievements.

The advantage and usefulness of the peaceful development of science and technology through cooperation to the entire world community have already been demonstrated in practice. Take, for instance, IAEA, which was born when mankind entered the nuclear age. Helping to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the agency is contributing to the harnessing of atomic energy by joint efforts to meet the needs of a range of fields of medicine, agriculture, geology and shipping, not to speak of power engineering.

The Soviet Union is supporting in every way IAEA's efforts to put nuclear power within the reach of all countries while minimizing the hazard of accidents at atomic jpower plants in the world.

International cooperation to develop a Tokamak unit for thermo-nuclear synthesis, a safe and inexhaustible energy source, is being promoted with the active participation of our country.

The Soviet Union also put forward a practical alternative to "Star Wars," a stage-by-stage program for broad international cooperation in the peaceful uses of space, oriented to the employment of space technology to meet the practical needs of all the peoples.

Addressing Indian parliament in November 1986, Mikhail Gorbachev suggested that an international space centre be established for joint research and development of space technology with the participation and in the interest of developing countries. We have begun practical discussions on this proposal with the Indian side. We attach much importance to the establishment of a world space organization which would concern itself with major international projects.

There are favourable preconditions for constructive cooperation among different countries also in such an advanced branch of knowledge as biology. They were provided by the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, the first measure of practical disarmament in history.

The conclusion of a convention to ban chemical weapons with strict verification -- and we stand for achieving this goal already this year -- will offer broad room for international cooperation in chemistry.

Peaceful alternatives to military programs are important not only from the point of view of contribution to the solution of social and economic problems and the development of international scientific and technological cooperation but also morally and politically. Their implementation makes it possible better to learn about one another and one another's plans and goals and to demonstrate in practice that dialogue and openness are better than confrontation and self-isolation.

Moreover, international cooperation in the peaceful application of the achievements of science and technology helps verify accords to curtail the arms race. It is symptomatic that IAEA has the only effective system of international controls (guarantees) to ensure that the countries participating in the non-proliferation treaty do not produce nuclear weapons. We share the view of IAEA Director General Hans Blix that the experience of the agency can be used in the process of nuclear disarmament.

In our view, the world space organization which we propose could verify agreements on preventing an arms race in outer space.

In spite of the arms race that is being imposed by the U.S. military-industrial complex and the pointed challenge made to the world community by a nuclear weapon test in Nevada on February 3, we are still believing in the world's potential of common sense and goodwill and in the assertion of sensible principles in the political conduct of states.

The Soviet Government will continue to do what it can to ensure that international cooperation and arms control supplant military programs as soon as possible and make them past history.

In this context we attach much importance to cooperation among scientists from all countries as well.

Gerasimov Cited on Test

PA041919 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] By conducting a nuclear test in Nevada yesterday, the United States not only disregarded Soviet proposals to abolish atomic weapons, but it also disregarded international public opinion as well, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said in Moscow.

In statements to Radio Havana Cuba, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that after this sign of rejection of the Soviet proposals on the part of Washington, the USSR is forced to resume its nuclear tests.

The Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests was declared August 1985.

CHERNYSHEV ON U.S. DISCUSSION OF SDI DEPLOYMENT

LD41640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1537 GMT 4 Feb 87

["A Dubious and Dangerous Pentagon Commodity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb (TASS) -- Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS observer for military issues writes:

A session of the interdepartmental group at the level of cabinet members for planning policies in the realm of national security has been held in the White House under the chairmanship of R. Reagan. At the session the blatantly provocative question of beginning SDI deployment [razvertyvaniye] was discussed. Although, as the U.S. media have reported, the President "has not yet made a decision" on this question, the supporters of deployment [razvertyvaniye] in the very near future of the "Star Wars" system have expressed their satisfaction at the results of the conference, while Robert Dole, leader of the Republican minority in the Senate, has even announced that the head of the U.S. Administration is "inclined to agree" with the Pentagon's proposal for a very rapid SDI deployment [razvertyvaniye].

In this way, the "star warriors" persistently strive to block any opportunity for reducing international tension and erect insurmountable obstacles to Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, [blokirovat lyubyye vozmozhnosti snizheniya mezhdunarodnoy napryazhennosti, postavit nepreodolimyye prepony na sovetsko-amerikanskikh peregovorakh v zheneve], to ensure that Washington rejects the Reykjavik accord on nonwithdrawal from the ABM Treaty for a 10-year period, and to torpedo that treaty and open new channels for an unrestrained arms race.

In demanding a start to deployment [razvertyvaniye] of space strike weapons, Caspar Weinberger has called for "this opportunity to be taken," since the United States will not be able to hang on indefinitely to the chance to surpass the USSR. A notable admission came from the Pentagon chief when he said that SDI supplements and gives fresh life to other U.S. "efforts," including the "rejuvenation" of strategic and conventional forces.

How can one fail to recall here the "passage" in R. Reagan's "Star" speech of 23 March 1983 when he said that if the defensive systems were to be combined with offensive systems then they could be viewed as a factor promoting an aggressive policy. We do not want this, the President then added. As can be clearly seen now, it is precisely this for which Washington is passionately thirsting.

In accordance with the true plans of the U.S. Administration, nuclear missile weapons and the weapons being created [sozdat] within the framework of the Star Wars program are called upon to complement each other. SDI is an integral part of offensive strategy, the means with which Washington is trying to break out of the "straight-jacket" of military-strategic parity to create [sozdat] for itself an "absolute position," to give the opportunity to wage nuclear war and to be victorious in it.

Two years ago Weinberger "complained": If the Russians achieved clear progress in the sphere of antiballistic missile defense and our missiles "grew obsolete," the whole world would become vulnerable to nuclear blackmail. Now, demanding the adoption of a decision on the deployment of SDI, since the United States "has achieved clear progress in the sphere of antiballistic missile defense," the Pentagon chief is not at all embarrassed. This is understandable, for, in this case, "the whole world will become vulnerable," not to "somebody's," but to U.S. blackmail!

The distinguishing feature of the present U.S. administration is manifested in all clarity: the divergence of verbal rhetoric and actual deeds. Senator Albert Gore has just declared that SDI is detrimental to common sense and sensible judgements, a "trap with bait" for the American people, bearing absolutely no resemblance to that which was earlier advertised by the administration. C. Weinberger and other supporters of the "hard line" in the administration, Gore stresses, want to slam the "trap" shut as quickly as possible, while President R. Reagan is in power, to make this program irreversible and to close the path to arms control for his successors. It is absolutely possible to join the U.S. senator's appeal: SDI must not become yet another grandiose swindle of a project, sold to the American people in instalments.

ANTONOV INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITHIN CEMA

AU021525 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 87 pp 1, 4

["Conversation" with Aleksey Antonov, USSR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative to CEMA, conducted by a NOVOSTI representative "especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO": "Uniform Strategy of Technical Progress" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [NOVOSTI] Aleksey Konstantinovich, in giving information about the results of the November 1986 Moscow meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, the press stressed the great significance the meeting gave to economic problems. Would you like to illustrate the importance of the economic aspects of the cooperation of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist community's countries?

[Antonov] The tasks related to further strengthening economic and scientific cooperation among the countries of the socialist community constantly draw the attention of the fraternal parties. In this context, I would like first of all to draw attention to the economic summit of the CEMA member-countries, which took place in June 1984. The results of that summit marked a new stage in developing relations between the fraternal parties and CEMA member-countries, and they determined the main directions of cooperation among our states and of developing the socialist economic integration on a long-term basis.

The communist and workers' parties of the socialist community's states are fully independent in determining the forms and methods of implementing the basic natural laws of the socialist construction. At the same time, led by the common goals, they are vitally interested in ever more closely coordinating their socio-economic policy. On this basis, the fraternal parties also develop the basic trends of the long-range strategy of their economic development.

The collective party leadership of the process of economic cooperation of the socialist community's states is a guarantee of our joint enterprises' success. It is precisely in this way, in my opinion, that one must view the decisions of the working meeting of the leaders of the Marxist-Leninist parties of the CEMA member-countries, which took place in Moscow in November 1986.

Now trade relations are dominent in CEMA. They are based on interbranch exchange, which has its economic and physical limits. We strive to create such a system of cooperation which would rely primarily in interbranch scientific production sharing. Without it we cannot implement the Complex Program on Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Until the Year 2000. This program is a decisive factor in accelerating the further development of the socialist countries' economic cooperation.

In the USSR, for example, radical measures were adopted to expand the prerogatives of the trusts, enterprises, and scientific-technical organizations in the foreign economic sphere. The system of their mutual relations with the foreign trade organizations and the supreme organs is being reconstructed. All these measures were reflected in recently adopted decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. They are a result of the work which has been done in putting into effect the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on further strengthening international economic cooperation and developing socialist economic integration. In fact, we are talking about a new stage in perfecting economic cooperation between the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries, and about a maximum utilizaton of the scientific-technical and production capacity of the socialist community's states. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet trusts and enterprises obtained all necessary rights to broadly develop direct relations with their partners from the CEMA member-countries, for establishing mutual production sharing with them, and for constructing joint enterprises, and international trusts and organizations.

New elements are being introduced to planning our foreign economic relations. From this year on, the measures related to the developing socialist economic integration, including those related to implementing the Complex Program, will be incorporated into a special section of the USSR national economic plan, and in separate sections of the plans of the USSR ministries and departments, the union republics, and the trusts and enterprises. A broad independence of the joint enterprises, created on the USSR territory, has been envisaged. They will be based on full cost-accounting and will also have independent organizations with broad rights in the areas of import-export operations, signing contracts and so forth. The profit will be divided among the participants in accordance with their relative share in the constituent fund.

[NOVOSTI] Aleksey Konstantinovich, please tell us about the direct relations between the CEMA member-countries' enterprises and scientific-research organizations.

[Antonov] These relations literally had to trace their path amidst obsolete rules and instructions. The measures we adopted removed many of the existing obstacles.

The examples of fruitful cooperation are numerous. I shall mention just a few. The friendly relations between the USSR Moskabel plant and the GDR Wilhelm Pieck Kabelwerkoberspree Combine proved their efficiency a long time ago. Cooperation between the Vilna production trust for construction machines and the Hungarian plant "Mechanical Works" was established on the basis of an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation and production sharing, signed 10 years ago. Direct cooperation between the workers and engineers of Prague's CDK-Electronics plant and their colleagues from Leningrad helped the CSSR plant to begin faster production of powerful asynchronous air-cooled motors, and introduce new isolation materials.

Direct relations between plants can serve as the basis of more perfect forms of cooperation -- creating joint enterprises and international trusts. The participants in the two Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production trusts, "Ivanovo-MMR, Sofia" and "Krasniy Proletariy-Beroe" have long been closely related. The forming of bilateral trusts elevated their cooperation to a new level and revealed additional production possibilities. The partners from Ivanovo and Sofia ensured the production of a large quantity of component goods, something which, on its turn, allowed the production in 1986 of some 319 machining centers in the USSR and 134 in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The production of a new "IR-200" machining center, designed in Ivanovo, will begin in the city of Pazardzhik in Bulgaria. THe new generation of "IS-500" and "IS-800" centers, (the code "IS" meaning "Ivanovo-Sofia"), already are examples of joint production on the part of an international trust. The new equipment has been shown at the 1986 Plovdiv International Fall Fair, and was highly evaluated by the specialists. Many Western companies have placed orders for these machines.

The "Krasniy Proletariy-Beroe" international scientific production trust produced during the first year of its existence more than 2,000 robots. The accelerated development of new articles, and the reduction of the cycles of their adaption in producxtion are a result of the search of joint construction collectives.

[NOVOSTI] Is mutual profit a problem?

[Antonov] The formal barriers to developing direct relations and creating joint economic organizations have been removed. However, the problem of increasing the economic interest of the enterprises while utilizing the new forms, is really a complex one. The differences between the systems of price-forming in the separate countries, as well as other differences in the economic mechanisms of the CEMA member-countries, lead to some difficulties in the process of coordinating the prices of the jointly produced or shared production. The broad development of production sharing also has encountered some foreign currency-financial problems, which must be solved quickly. The time when foreign currency-financial problems were considered secondary in CEMA is over.

Recently some CEMA countries, as well as the USSR, adopted decrees which determine the foreign economic activity of the national economic units. The CEMA member-countries are implementing measures aimed at expanding the prerogatives of their economic and scientific-technical organizations related to creating the most favorable conditions of more direct cooperation, with the view to accelerate the implementation of the Complex Program on Scientific-Technical Progress.

MEDVEDEV RECEIVES EAST BLOC AMBASSADORS

PM041051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 2 February V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with the leaders of the diplomatic missions of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, the Republic of Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the CSSR.

The socialist countries' representatives were briefed on the results of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) plenum and the work being done to fulfill its decisions. Questions of further developing cooperation among the socialist countries were also discussed.

The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM031025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 87 First Edition p 4

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Text] Call of the Time [subhead]

Weeks when it is easy to define the most important thing among the mass of events happening in the lives of countries and peoples are not that common. Today, on the cusp of January and February, such an event is obvious. It was the CPSU Central Committee Plenum held in Moscow.

"The report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was awaited so impatiently," Vienna's KURIER attests, "has produced a universal impression of a political event of immense importance." Yes, nothing else recently has had comparable international impact.

The fraternal countries are viewing the work, documents, and decisions of the plenary session of the headquarters of the Leninist party as a major, creative, and revolutionary contribution to the common cause. The importance of this event, including for the international communist movement, and the prospects for social progress are also being highly assessed by our other comrades-in-arms in the struggle for the shining ideals of socialism and peace. This is natural among people of like mind.

But what is happening on the other side of the ideological fence? Why are our profoundly internal affairs -- so one would imagine -- being discussed so animatedly? Even quite recently they preferred "not to waste time" on our affairs. Just 2 weeks ago THE WASHINGTON POST described in the following manner the U.S. Administration's approach to restructuring in the USSR: "The general policy is that the reforms will not reach the point where the United States will have to decide whether they are good or bad." S. Rosenfeld, the author of the article, did manage nonetheless to see (let us give him his due) that the changes in the USSR "may be of potentially colossal importance."

French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond was also favorable about it. When on 22 January LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS asked him as an expert to explain what was happening in the USSR, the former ambassador to Moscow replied that people there are expecting an "accurate and specific analysis of the system's shortcomings." "This will obviously happen in 2 or 3 years." If it is already happening "the very essence of the system itself can be questioned."

After the plenum it is clear how groundless transatlantic conceit and West European speculation both are. The deep impression made on minds by no means always favorably disposed toward us is also obvious. After all, nobody suggested that London's THE TIMES call the plenum report historic. This is what Paris LE MATIN notes. It writes: "Mikhail Gorbachev's plenum speech was not just a criticism of the errors made in the USSR's past development. The program he is putting forward is designed first and foremost to help Soviet society surge into the future."

Familiarity with Western responses leaves the impression that the gloating and malevolence in them has reduced somewhat. Even recently there was still plenty of such attitudes in Western propaganda, which primarily latched onto our self-critical analysis of our difficulties and shortcomings. Now the prevailing tenor and approach have probably become more calm and more serious.

Of course, this is the initial reaction. We cannot guarantee it will continue. On one hand, the bourgeois press cannot fail to take account of the positive shifts in social consciousness or of the phenomenon of universally great interest among the Western audience in everything thought, said, and done in the Soviet Union. Today the press is writing about democracy in our country and the "infinite honesty" of our dialogue with the people. But hark -- how long will the captains of the capitalist system be capable of giving information on the election of directors, the rights of labor collectives, openness, or the increasing pace of restructuring?

Clearly, imperialist propaganda is currently experiencing some confusion. It is increasingly difficult to restore the "picture" of an immobile, backward Soviet Union deprived of democracy and freedoms and aggressively coveting the rich West. But those who earn superprofits from the arms race are unable to abandon these undistinguished scribblings. Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH is already whipping up the idea what if restructuring succeeds, "the West will be in danger." Why? Because, having reinforced all its relations, the USSR will allegedly switch "to an even harder line at the negotiating table." Come what may, certain circles in the West will find a "Soviet threat" at the bottom of it! I think we will not escape the usual anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns, since the capitalist world has no answer to the call of the time. But from now on it will be even harder to organize and conduct such campaigns.

The January plenum was noted internationally for the many aspects of its work and decisions. The importance of its peaceful essence is considerable in the complex atmosphere in the world. All the problems and tasks put forward and discussed at it were creative in nature. They were aimed at a peaceful and purely peaceful future.

The peoples perceived the event in Moscow as a hoped-for signal. As a signal attesting to the invariable readiness and resolve of the Soviet Union in accelerating its socioeconomic development and in continuing to firmly and consistently struggle against the arms race and for the survival of mankind and a safe nonnuclear world.

"Best Days?" [subhead]

"America is not finished, her best days have just begun," was the upbeat way President R. Reagan concluded his "State of the Union" speech. Strange words about a great country which is not threatened with being finished nor ever will be, provided its own theoreticians and practical political forces do not push the world into nuclear damnation. Or is America supposed to mean the administration, the final half of a second presidency?

The gods of chance decreed that a traditional but always important domestic political event happened last Thursday in the United States too. The head of the administration's report to Congress on the state of the union. The 199th. And to the 100th Congress and on the 200th jubilee of the U.S. Constitution.

There was something to talk about. To start with let me cite J. Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives. "The number of homeless American families has doubled since last year" (there are more than 3 million of them in total). "Rural America is in a desperate position. More farms have been destroyed in the last 2 years than at any time since the Great Depression." The gigantic foreign trade deficits have "lost America 3 million jobs over the last 4 years." That was what Wright said.

Let us take another aspect of U.S. problems. Some 92 percent of blacks and 87 percent of white Americans believe, according to opinion polls, that "racial discrimination is still very widespread in the country." According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, "9 out of 10 Americans believe the United States is losing the competitive struggle to Europe and Japan" and believe it necessary (it seems we are not alone) to "considerably tighten control over the quality of output" produced by U.S. enterprises. There is feverish trade in the dollar and on the stock exchange. On one of the recent panic days 302,390,000 stocks changed hands!

Of course, "America is not finished." Economic growth rates are minimal but nonetheless still positive.. GNP grew by 2.5 percent last year. But the country is faced with a most serious spate of critical problems linked with the economy, mass unemployment, and the social standing and rights of millions of Americans. These problems are discussed with concern by congressmen, the press, and U.S. citizens themselves. Not according to the President's report: It skated over these problems in one or two phrases and engulfed them in ringing, distracting rhetoric.

Here is an example. "Governors of States," the President orated, "were called excellency. Justices and chancellors had reserved for them Honorable with a capital 'H.' For congressmen, it was 'honorable' with a small 'h'.. For this 100th Congress," the speaker announced, "I invoke special executive powers to declare that each of you must never be titled less than Honorable with a capital 'H.'"

This is not an anecdote. It is quite serious. That was what was said to the "people's plenipotentiaries."

I do not know whether this was followed by a grateful ovation. Have the "Honorable" congressmen forgotten about "Irangate." However, the gist of the President's speech was not of course, about this gift.

In his speech the President broadly defended the philosophy of force and the concept of a first and foremost militarily "powerful" America with a claim to the "leading role in the world." [paragraph continues]

In a utilitarian sense it was an appeal for ratification of the gigantic new military budget. Spending on programs to help the hungry, the sick, the poor, and children are being cut to fund this program. It is curious that the message found no description of the social welfare system other than "monster" and "social dinosaur." The increased spending on "Star Wars" weapons and other military programs take priority.

Let us quote some assessments. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: "Judging by the President's speech, SDI continues to be a 'sacred cow.' The speech said nothing about developing relations with the Soviet Union or about ending nuclear weapons tests. White House policy has lost a chance to use the present moment to improve relations with the Soviet Union and achieve progress on disarmament." U.S. observers are also unanimously noting that the head of the administration avoided answering questions about the problems concerning the American people.

There is probably nobody in Washington apart from the writer of the speech who is talking about the start of the "best days." How could they be the best days given the aims of an unchecked arms race?

After the Elections [subhead]

The week after parliamentary elections in the FRG -- which was last week -- is always a period of summing up. The main task for the political forces participating in the election is naturally to retain or capture the heights of government. In this sense the result was superficial. The ruling coalition between the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] and the Free Democratic Party [FDP] remains in force. It holds a parliamentary majority. However, politically speaking, this result of the 25 January vote does not tell the whole story.

Although they remain in power, the CDU/CSU came out of the electoral battle severely bruised. They lost over 2 million votes in comparison with the 1983 elections. In my view the economic situation helped the Kohl and Strauss parties to remain in the saddle. In many ways the situation is more stable than in other "Common Market" countries. People in the FRG know how to work. The owners of the West German monopolies are experienced and, in their own way, farsighted captains in the turbulent ocean of capitalism's crisis, disorders and competition wars. According to last year's results the country's foreign trade figures were over DM110 billion in the black. It even surpassed Japan. All this had no effect on the social crisis (2.2 million unemployed). The promises of prosperity at the basis of the CDU/CSU's electoral demagoguery played their part. Moreover, how is the ordinary voter to grasp the nuances of slogans such as "For a Good Future" (CDU) or "For A Social Future" (Social Democratic Party) [SPD].

They understood the CSU's war cry -- "Onward Bavaria." Strauss, leader of the Bavarian party and idol of the country's reactionary forces, had a substantial influence on the right-wing conservative bloc's election strategy. It was a gamble on the "potential of the voters of the right." A denial of detente and nationalist themes were correspondingly highlighted in the propaganda arrangement. Proponents of this line in the CDU include the so-called "steel helmet" faction. Its exponents are Dregger, Todenhoefer, and similar figures of the extreme right. It is highly likely that the CDU/CSU has really united the main potential of reaction and antidetente. But its calculations on predomination failed. That is a substantive fact.

On the other hand, why did the CDU/CSU suffer while their coalition partner, on the contrary, boosted its votes and mandates and was a clear winner? [paragraph continues]

Many people think that the FDP's approach to important international questions had something to do with it. One FDP figure -- H.-D. Genscher, federal vice chancellor and foreign minister -- managed to maintain his reputation as an advocate of detente in the eyes of a substantial part of the public. During the election campaign, for instance, he stated that "whoever rejects detente also rejects the eastern treaties" and supported the results of Reykjavik, the "zero option" for medium-range missiles, and observance of the ABM Treaty. Since all this was bitterly attacked by the most right-wing CDU/CSU circles, the FDP's success undoubtedly reveals corresponding views on the part of their voters. Many observers in the FRG and abroad are also interpreting this as a partly personal success for the head of the foreign policy department. They believe the election results strengthen his positions and expand the possibility of Bonn translating positive statements into practical steps to promote detente, disarmament, security, and cooperation in Europe.

In the opposition camp the "Greens" had a major success. They rose considerably in the voters' sympathies and strengthened their Bundestag faction. The party is extremely heterogeneous in composition, with varied philosophical, social, and sometimes even political outlooks. Its supporters are united by their ideas on environmental protection and, as a logical consequence, on the defense of peace and the elimination of nuclear weapons. The Social Democrats ran at the election on an active and largely constructive antiwar platform. This line undoubtedly helped the SPD to retain its electoral and parliamentary positions and it may be even more promising in the future.

Thus, the FRG elections did not justify the hopes of those CDU/CSU circles whose plans were to sharply whip up reactionary orders in the country and to block the way to a resurrection of detente and disarmament in Europe. What is even more substantive is that most voters (more than 20.5 million in total) voted for a party whose slogans are about detente, nuclear disarmament, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. This clearly demonstrated the presence in the FRG of a growing potential for peace and new political thinking.

But the question is: Will the ruling circles on the Rhine draw the corresponding conclusions from the political lessons of the elections? Will they use the support that is guaranteed for practical action in favor of peace? It is never too late to do so.

IZVESTIYA CITES GENSCHER ON EAST-WEST LINKS

PM051033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Kuznetsov Geneva dispatch: "H.-D. Genscher: We Have Reached a Crossroads"]

[Text] The future of East-West relations was the subject of the 17th International Symposium plenary session held by the "World Economic Forum" in the city of Davos.

Opening the session, former French Prime Minister Raymond Barre stressed the importance of taking comprehensive account of the new political realities and of the West's working out a long-term strategy in its relations wth the East. Reflecting the viewpoint of the Reagan administration, Joseph Nye, a professor at Harvard University, defended the need for "strong-arm tactics" in the NATO countries' relations with the Warsaw Pact and urged West Europeans to be cautious in their development of political and economic ties with the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

Regarding the stand taken by the North Atlantic Alliance, Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister, said in his speech, we must make use of the new opportunities offered by Soviet foreign policy. We understand that Reykjavik has underlined the possibility of new prospects: Cooperation could replace the arms build-up and West Europeans must adopt this new philosophy.

For more than 40 years confrontation has dominated East-West relations and we have now reached a turning point. It would be a historic mistake, the FRG foreign minister said, if the West were to reject this opportunity because it is incapable of giving up its old stand. This approach must not determine our policy, otherwise we will cease to exist as farsighted politicians.

We must state our willingness to cooperate in all economic spheres on the basis of mutual benefit. We must say that Europe, the European continent, is our common home and we would like to strengthen the security of this home together with the Soviet Union. We must shake off the old prejudices which divide East and West, Genscher stressed. The policy of acting from a position of strength and seeking military superiority must be removed from our political vocabulary.

We have reached a crossroads: Either we slide toward confrontation or we cooperate with one another and thereby survive our nuclear age.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES PROMINENT U.S. FIGURES

LD042016 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Feb 87

["Vremya" newscast"]

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS -- Today Mikhail Gorbachev received the prominent American public figures and politicians -- Peterson, Brown, Vance, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Kissinger, Mandelbaum, Mathias, Tarnow and Hyland -- who are staying in Moscow at the invitation of the Institute of United States and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

In an informal and frank atmosphere they discussed a wide range of problems that cause the concern of the American and world public and the Soviet people.

Mikhail Gorbachev characterized the mainstays of Soviet foreign policy noting that Soviet-American relations, too, are viewed by the Soviet side in the context of the entire world development. This policy is based on the realities of the present-day world, that is -- nuclear war is a catastrophe for all without exception; the appearance of arms in outer space undermines the security of those who strive for that and makes control over nuclear arms impossible; the world is complex and diverse, it consists of scores of independent states with their own at times most acute problems and woes, with their own interests, with their right to uphold them and to take part in common affairs. Attempts to suppress these interests, to subordinate other countries, to use their resources in the way it was done in the past is an anachronism fraught with danger to civilisation.

That is why we uphold the need of new thinking which calls for level-headedness, for precise assessments and first of all for the understanding that no matter how strong somebody is he cannot command the present-day world. The world has reached the point when everybody must start thinking very hard.

In this situation a special responsibility rests with the great nuclear powers even though they represent only 10 per cent of mankind. The from-a-position-of-strength policy, the attempts to achieve superiority and to teach others how they should manage things in their own home have no future and are baleful to the world community. From such a policy in respect of our country we have drawn serious lessons both in the sphere of the economy and in the sphere of science, and in the field of relations with the West in general, Mikhail Gorbachev said.

Answering a question about what future historians would have to say on Soviet-U.S. relations, Mikhail Gorbachev said that irony and surprise are already being expressed in the world on this score. The way these relations have been shaping up so far is unworthy of great nations. The duty fallen to the lot of this generation of politicians is to put the situation right before it is too late. The Soviet Union is doing the maximum to live up to the role given to it by history. In our foreign-policy proposals we do not lay claim to the ultimate truth, and we are always open to constructive ideas. But in our proposals we never detach our own security from the security of others and we try to take others' interests into account in these proposals.

In America, by contrast -- and this cannot be denied -- there are forces to which hostility is profitable, which need the USSR to have "the enemy image" and which use high-powered information media to sow hatred toward the Soviet people. This is a very serious problem which may not be sidestepped.

The most dangerous thing now is irresponsibility in policy, whereby the latter is replaced by a game of politics and is hard to tell from politicking and demagoguery.

The Soviet-U.S. relationship is still at the crossroads and we must muster the will and strength to turn it around. There is no alternative to co-existence. This is not the question of whether we like each other or not. That is something outside politics. America will be such as is liked by the Americans. But the Soviet Union, too, will not build its society by following recipes from outside.

Mikhail Gorbachev supported the opinion that the Soviet-U.S. relationship should be developed in many areas, including the economy, science, culture and human contacts. This will serve well also political relations. He expressed the conviction that accords on disarmament are possible. But what was achieved in the past must not be destroyed. Reykjavik, too, was not a setback but another point reached in approaching the problems of disarmament, from which we should go forward, not back. We should work, without wasting time, on the whole gamut of the problems, move to meet each other halfway, and demonstrate readiness for give-and-take. Nobody can foist anything on anybody. One should give up the notion that the Soviet Union is more interested than the United States in better Soviet-U.S. relations. [sentence as received]

Replying to questions, Mikhail Gorbachev briefly described the changes under way in the Soviet Union. Their purport is more socialism and more democracy. It is not renunciation of the socialist system -- let nobody have any hopes for this -- but full use of the latter's potential. The key to this is in making certain that the whole nation is involved in upgrading society which is ripe for thorough-going change. The reorganization in the USSR does not run counter to the interests of other nations. What is now happening in this country is the most convincing and objective argument that it needs a peaceful, constructive policy and will follow it dedicatedly and consistently.

Despite the obvious and natural differences in our views on the past and the present, our conversation showed the area of understanding is also considerable and there is serious concern about the current international situation and tension in the U.S.-Soviet, relationship.

No matter how difficult it is, let's move toward each other on the basis of an objective analysis of reality and common sense, Mikhail Gorbachev told the visitors in conclusion.

Yakovlev Receives Group

LD031947 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb (TASS) -- Aleksandr Yakovlev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received members of a group of representatives of the International Relations Council (New York City).

This included eminent political figures and former members of a number of U.S. Administrations and Congress, and scientists: G. Brown, C. Vance, D. Jones, J. Kirkpatrick, H. Kissinger, C. Mathias, P. Peterson, S. Tarnow and others. There was a conversation that took place in a frank [otkrovennyy] business-like atmosphere. On the same day the representatives of the council were received by Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and had a conversation with him. Meetings were held with Guriy Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the leaders of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat.

COMPARISON OF LARIONOVA ARTICLE ON 'AMERIKA'

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 February carries in its Second Edition on page 4 an article by N. Larionova under the headline "No, Not Fantasy. Provocation!" which has been compared with the Moscow PRAVDA 1 February First Edition version titled "Fantasy? No, Politics!" published in the 3 February DAILY REPORT, page A 3, revealing the following variations:

Paragraphs one and two are omitted.

Page A 4, paragraph one, penultimate line in Second Edition reads: It is politics pure and simple. And, to be absolutely accurate, it is a political provocation. (adding sentence)

Page A 4, paragraph two, line three in Second Edition reads: toward Soviet people. What we see is a quite undisguised expression of the unbridled policy of fostering hatred of our people in Americans. Paragraph three then begins with: 'Amerika is a'. (supplying variant wording and adding passage.

Page A 4, paragraph three, line three in Second Edition reads: hostility and disinformation. Concerns in the military-industrial complex pay for this 'Amerika' to be made. With them are the inspirers of this provocative claptrap -- the Pentagon and Weinberger, its chief, who is fiercely opposed to any agreements with the USSR. The purpose and aims of the 'Amerika' venture are clear even to a child. D. Cohen, director of (adding passage)

Page A 4, paragraph four, last line in Second Edition reads: Murmansk, and Arkhangelsk. But a movie (omitting sentence)

Page A 4, paragraph six, in the Second Edition reads: the younger generation. Why should ABC, say, not invite our New York correspondent to appear on its program to tell Americans about those pages of history? Then they will find out whether they are interested or not. Knowing about the contents of the television falsehood 'Amerika', honest America rejects. 'Don't watch ABC's "Amerika", "Amerika" means profits (rewording passage)

Page A 4, paragraph seven, line six in Second Edition reads: a mass audience. Don't we have enough (omitting sentence)

Page A 4, paragraph nine, line three in Second Edition reads: on the day 'Amerika' is shown (omitting phrase)

Page A 5, paragraph one, line five, in Second Edition reads: like 'Amerika' only sow enmity and discord (omitting phrase)

Page A 5, paragraph one, last line, in Second Edition reads: about the Soviet Union and to continue the arms race are interested in such falsehoods." (adding phrase)

ZHAO ZIYANG SPEECH ON FIGHTING LIBERALISM CITED

PM041439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Zhao Ziyang Speech"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jan -- Speaking in Beijing at a ceremonial meeting between Chinese leaders and representatives of various circles of the PRC capital's public to mark the lunar new year, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, stated that the current struggle under way in China against bourgeois liberalism will not entail an extensive political campaign. The struggle, he said, will be strictly pursued only within the Communist Party and will be restricted to the ideological and political sphere. It will not touch the countryside and will be carried out at enterprises and in institutes through education work and explanations of the four main principles -- the defense of the socialist path, the dictatorship of people's democracy, leadership by the CPC, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought. It is absolutely impossible to eradicate the influence of the ideological current of bourgeois liberalism with just one or a few campaigns, he stressed.

Only the Communist Party, the speaker went on to say, is capable of providing a stable situation throughout China and focusing the people's will and strength on implementing the reforms and economic growth. Only with stability in the political and economic spheres does China have hope for the future. China also made mistakes in the process of successfully leading the Chinese Revolution and building the Communist Party. Even now there are still many shortcomings in the party. However, the CPC itself eradicated those mistakes boldly and resolutely. In this regard, he recalled that the Chinese people drank deep from the bitter cup of disaster in the years of the "Cultural Revolution," and said: "Do those who call themselves Communists, besmirch the image of the party, spread dissatisfaction with the CPC, and make pessimistic statements about it not think of the consequences and results that such actions may entail? In such a large country as China there would inevitably be division without CPC leadership and not a single undertaking would be successful."

Our party, having experienced the "Cultural Revolution," has become even more mature, Zhao Ziyang pointed out. The CPC has not only put forward the course of implementing reform but is also setting the task of reforming the political structure. We see highly developed democracy as one of the logical tasks in building a socialist state. However, carrying out this aim is not a simple task. The CPC is currently studying specific questions linked with the separation of party and administrative functions. Efforts are being made to improve socialist democracy. It is planned to reexamine the system for electing cadre party workers at the county level this year.

In his speech Zhao Ziyang noted that the recent enlarged session of the CPC Central Committee Politburo announced that the reforms being carried out in the country will be continued, as will be the "open door" policy and the reviving of the domestic economy. These fundamental aims will not only not be changed but will be implemented with even greater scope. Together with the four main principles, the aforementioned aims are the starting point in building socialism with specific Chinese features.

MOSCOW TV CARRIES TELEBRIDGE WITH TOKYO 31 JAN

LD032240 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1520 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Scheduled 90-minute telebridge linking studio presenters and unidentified audience members in Moscow, Vladivostok, and Tokyo on 28 December 1986; hosted by Moscow studio presenter Vladimir Tsvetov, Vladivostok studio presenter Mikhail Voznesentskiy, and Tokyo studio presenter Mitsunaga Tabata; Tokyo participants speak in Japanese with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Tsvetov] Mr Tabata, let's begin.

[Tabata] Good evening, Muscovites. Hello, Moscow, hello Muscovites! [spoken in Russian] I hope I said it all right. We are conducting our broadcast from the studios of the TBS television company. It's quite cold in Tokyo, but a large group of Japanese participants in the telebridge has gathered here and I hope you can see them. [video shows Japanese audience in studio]

[Tsvetov] Almost 200 people have assembled in our auditorium. [passage omitted] Mr Tabata, we have gathered here in order to find some points of mutual understanding, to find ways toward strengthening trust in each other. [passage omitted] I would now like to suggest that we exchange opinions about each other: What do the Japanese think about us? What kind of assessment do they give us? And afterwards we will give our own assessments of the Japanese and the Japanese way of life as we imagine it to be. So please go ahead, Mr Tabata.

[Tabata] Who would like to express his opinion about how he sees the Soviet Union? [turns to member of audience] Please go ahead.

[Member of Tokyo audience] I have differing attitudes toward Russia and the Soviet Union. Russia means Turgenev, Tolstoy, and folk songs; the Soviet Union, on the other hand, is in my view a bureaucratic country.

[Member of Tokyo audience] I think as individuals the Soviet people are very kind and well-meaning people, but when they speak on behalf of their country they all become very similar to each other and reply in identical terms.

[Member of Tokyo audience] I'm in agriculture, and I know that agriculture is very highly developed in the Soviet Union. I have also seen what has been shown on television, and it still seems to me that it's a gloomy country.

[Member of Tokyo audience] I used to have a different attitude, but since General Secretary Gorbachev has appeared on the scene it seems to me that the country has become more open.

[Member of Tokyo audience] Two years ago I visited the Soviet Union, and I want to say that Soviet people were very, very welcoming, particularly when we were on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. For example, we went to Michurinsk and I will never forget all of those warm meetings we had there. I very much hope that this program is seen by those people of Michurinsk who received us. [passage omitted]

[Tabata] Mr Tsvetov, we have given you the views of Japanese participants in the telebridge. We now invite the Soviet side to respond.

[Member of Moscow audience] I consider that the Japanese are a very clever and hard-working people with an amazing sense of what is excellent.

[Member of Moscow audience] I like very much the way in which children receive art education in Japan, and I like the attitude toward children.

[Member of Moscow audience] I have been to Japan as a member of a trade union delegation, and my impression is that there was a mass of very interesting things there and very interesting people.

[Member of Moscow audience] It seems to me that, along with the positive things that can be said about that country, one cannot fail to notice, too, the fact that the level of its information about our country and our life is generally only mediocre. We couldn't help being surprised at what we've heard here today.

[Tsvetov] What was it specifically that surprised you?

[Member of Moscow audience] That our country is simply a bureaucratic country. That is, of course, a stereotype which has been formed not just in Japan but in many Western countries. (passage omitted]

[Member of Moscow audience, wearing clerical robes -- this speaker subsequently identifies himself as Archbishop Pitirim] I would like to say that since childhood I have always been drawn by the elegance of Japanese art, as I am today by the high precision of its technology. But these are overall impressions, and here I would like to convey greetings from the Russian Orthodox Church to those who profess the Orthodox faith in Japan. You know that in Tokyo there is the great cathedral of St Nicholas, and the Archbishop of Japan is very much loved and respected here in Moscow. And I would like to send greetings to the gentleman who said that 2 years ago he was in Michurinsk. Michurinsk is my hometown. I was born there 61 years ago.

[Member of Moscow audience] I have very great respect for Japan and the Japanese. We know that Japan's achievements are great, particularly in the field of industrial production. But it seems to me that the Japanese have a great many problems in the social sphere. There is drug addiction, a high crime rate, and the need to pay for medical services, care for the elderly, and higher education.

[Tsvetov] Mr Tabata, I have heard the opinions of your audience about the Soviet Union, and we have heard the views of our audience. I wonder whether this divergence of opinions is not a consequence of the fact that Soviet television, radio, and newspapers deal with Japan to a greater extent, more truthfully, and -- what is more important -- more positively than Japanese television, radio, and newspapers deal with the Soviet Union. What do you think, Mr Tabata?

[Tabata] This is not the case at all.

[Tsvetov] Mr Tabata, the two of us shouldn't argue. Let's ask for the views of the participants.

[Member of Tokyo audience] I think that the Soviet Union so far has been behind an iron curtain. This is where all the misunderstandings come from. And this is where your ignorance of Japan comes from. [passage omitted]

[Member of Tokyo audience] The fact is that when we in Japan talk about freedom of speech, we consider the main thing here to be freedom or the ability in one way or another to make critical statements and write critical articles about the government and state. This we consider to be a fundamental right. I would like to know whether it is possible in your country, in the Soviet Union, to criticize the government and the party Central Committee or Gorbachev, and to express your own opinion, which might be the opposite of his?

[Member of Moscow audience] Please let me give the following answer to that question: CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev reflects completely the interests of our people -- as does the whole of our government -- that is to say, those thoughts which concern us directly. What is there for me to oppose if our government expresses my interests completely, the interests of someone living in our country? [passage omitted]

[Member of Moscow audience] I would like to say that unfortunately the iron curtain exists by the efforts of the Japanese mass media. We in the Soviet Union know a very great deal about the history of Japan and about Japan today. A very great many works by Japanese authors appear in translation in our country. They are very popular in the Soviet Union. Japanese culture and Japanese daily life are no heavily guarded secret for us. But at the same time -- as those taking part in the telebridge admit -- every our everyday life is very little known in Japan. Attention is only drawn to the sensations, and then it is done only with an unhealthy tinge. You know very little about our real, everyday life, and we hope that our telebridge today will help you discover more about our life. [passage omitted: Tsvetov introduces a display of flower-arranging by members of a Soviet flower-arrangement club; Tokyo provides a display of professional flower-arrangement. Tsvetov next calls up Mikhail Voznesenskiy in Valdivostok. Voznesenskiy presents a short film-clip showing the streets and buildings of Vladivistok, outlining its history and present-day importance. Tabata next introduces a filmed visit to the home of young Japanese family, showing the various rooms and facilities in the house; Tsvetov presents a short film showing the accommodations in the apartment of a young Moscow couple, both of whom work at a Moscow watch and clock works. Tsvetov asks the occupants of the two apartments shown in the films which newspapers and magazines they subscribe to.]

[Tabata] I would like to know, Mr Tsvetov, whether you are able to write what you want and to publish your own newspaper or magazine? As you know, in Japan our mass media criticize the government very strongly: Is it permitted to publish such things in your country?

[Tsvetov] In this case, Mr Tabata, I have the following question for you: Are you able, on your pay, to write your own magazine and publish it yourself -- that is to say buy the machines, the printing shop, the paper and so on? [laughter from audience in Tokyo, applause from audience in Moscow]

[Tabata] Please answer my question first. There are quite a lot of people in Japan who publish their own newspaper or magazine.

[Tsvetov] But their wages aren't enough to undertake that kind of publication. And there's no need for them to do so.

[Member of Tokyo audience] You said that you are conducting a campaign against bureaucracy. I would like to know more specifically how this struggle is being carried out, in connection, say, with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

[Member of Moscow audience] The struggle against bureaucracy in our country is being carried out by different means and methods. In the first place it includes the further democratization of society, extending openness and information, and developing what we call broad and impartial social criticism. All those holding official positions are under an obligation to report back to those who elected them in accordance with the rules or the legislation at least once each year. This applies to all officials, from the rank-and-file worker and local soviet deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Gorbachev. As far as the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is concerned, that is a somewhat different subject. I think that it wasn't so much bureaucracy that was to blame for this tragedy as violations of safety rules and normal techniques for servicing stations of that type.

Very wide measures have been taken to ensure that this will never happen again. And I must state tht we have been given information every day and on an ever increasing scale. We are fully informed about the causes, about those who are guilty and about the punishments that have been given to those responsible.

[Member of Tokyo audience] Good evening, viewers in Moscow and Vladivostok. I am an office worker from Hokkaido. My name is (Nesimura). [passage omitted] When I was a student I studied Russian. Now I have almost forgotten it, and again this is because there is no way I can visit you. But I believe that we must indeed preserve friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, however, some problems that have not yet been solved still exist between our countries. On every suitable occasion the Japanese Government has told the Soviet Government officially that the Soviet Union is illegally occupying Japanese territory, and it has been insisting that this territory be returned. And I am interested to know whether Soviet people know about this. Imagine a map of the area of Hokkaido Island. There are islands there like Habomai, Shikotan, Iturup, and Kunashir. The Japanese Government considers them to be its own and insists that they be returned.

[Tsvetov] Mr Tabata, to begin with I will ask the Moscow audience whether it is aware of the Japanese territorial claims, and then we'll find out whether the Vladivostok audience knows about the Japanese territorial claims. Who knows that Japan is making territorial claims against us? Will those who know about these territorial claims please raise their hands?

[Tabata] We understand that all your Soviet participants know about this. Let's talk about this now, but let's just permit those who are participating in the telebridge to speak, Mr Tsvetov.

[Member of Tokyo audience] I find it very pleasant that our dialogue is proceeding in such a friendly atmosphere. It is very pleasant to chat to Soviet television viewers. I think that it is very good. We have been talking here about the Japanese Government's demands in connection with the Northern Teritories. I would like to put forward my own point of view as an ordinary Japanese. There is a map hanging over there, and for some reason or another these Northern Territories do not appear on that map. Kamchatka is there, but the Northern Territories are not. It's no doubt some blunder on the part of TBS television. I am joking of course. Now if we are going to talk seriously, I was born on the island of Tarak, which is very close to Shikotan Island. In 1970 we were given permission to visit the graves of our relatives situated on those islands. As an ordinary Japanese I would like you to know about this. [applause]

[Tabata] Who else has something to say about this?

[Member of Tokyo audience] I am engaged in fishing. I live in Nemuro on Hokkaido. My parents also come from these territories. At the end of the war they fled from there. I want to say that our fishing industry has suffered a great loss from the fact that these territories went to the Soviet Union. I do not want the Soviet people to think that this is just the demand of some of the Japanese people. The whole of Japan, the entire Japanese people, demand the return of these territories, and I ask the Soviet Union to give more attention to this problem.

[Tabata] Those are the opinions of three participants on the Japanese side. Now over to you.

[Tsvetov] All right Mr Tabata, I'll try now to put your question to someone in our audience, although I would ask only those who haven't got any papers in their hands to speak, so that we get your own personal opinion and not some opinion set down on paper. Please go ahead.

[Member of Moscow audience] I haven't got any papers at all. I'll give you my own point of view, which coincides fully with the facts I know and the things that I believe. I remember that at the Yalta conference of the Big Three a decision was made to return all territories which had been seized by the aggressor countries, which included the Kuril Islands and the southern part of the island of Sakhalin. Later, in 1945, Japan signed a treaty in San Francisco in which it recognized the results of the meetings of the Big Three, including the Yalta meeting. In accordance with this treaty the Kuril Islands and the southern part of Sakhalin came -- were returned to -- the Soviet Union. At the present time the territorial problem as you interpret it simply does not exist. That is my opinion. Thank you. [passage omitted: Young woman in Moscow audience tells how she studied the history of the region, the old expeditions to Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands, and the origin of the name which shows that they were discovered by Russian explorers]

[Tsvetov] Perhaps we ought to bring in Vladivostok here.

[Voznesenskiy] Vladivostok has been waiting impatiently for an opportunity to answer a number of questions. [addressing woman in Vladivostok audience] Do you want to talk about this subject?

[Member of Vladivostok audience] Yes, of course I want to talk about this subject. You asked whether we know the Kuril Islands. You know I am directly connected with these islands. I was born on Kunashir Island. There is a tiny settlement there called Golovnino. And so that is my homeland. So what claims can there be to this territory? These islands are just as dear to me and this settlement is just as dear to me as his own territory is dear to every Japanese, even if it's just a tiny plot of stony ground.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you very much. It seems that three generations of Soviet people have now been born on these islands.

[Member of Vladivostok audience] Of course, I was born there, and my mother also had a son there.

[Voznesenskiy] Is there anyone else who would like to talk about this?

[Member of Vladivostok audience] I have often had occasion to come up against this so-called problem, the problem of these islands allegedly occupied illegally by the Soviet Union. The San Francisco peace treaty stated that the Japanese side undertook to observe all the documents concluded by the belligerents for the conclusion and further preservation of peace. In other words, this fully applies to the Yalta documents and to the Potsdam declarations. And I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the San Francisco treaty recognizes the legality of the Yalta conference which is currently being placed in doubt in Japan.

[Tabata] May we have the floor now please?

[Member of Tokyo audience] I am a fisherman from the town of Nemuro on Hokkaido. I was born in Nemuro, but I spent my youth on the island of Kunashir. From that island I was called up into the Army. After the war I took up fishing. I was arrested by Soviet ships and interned in the town of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. I still cannot visit my homeland, the island of Kunashir. But we have met here today not to indulge in theoretical arguments. We don't have the time for that. We have to talk about how we are going to establish friendship between the Soviet Union and Japan. Our main task is to solve the issue of how we are gong to coexist; how we -- the Soviet people and the Japanese people -- are going to live.

[Member of Vladivostok audience] Good evening. I want to speak to the fisherman from the town of Nemuro. Yes, we have to get rid of all the problems that exist between our states in order to exchange handshakes. But you must nevertheless know perfectly well that for almost 10 years there has been a 200-mile economic zone, established under international law. And if a fishing vessel enters this zone without permission, then naturally it will be arrested by the Soviet protection organs. I think that the fisherman is very well aware of this. If he wants to exchange handshakes, then the Soviet-Japanese agreement provides for Japanese fishing vessels to enter the Sakhalin port of Nevelsk. You can always exchange handshakes there. [applause]

[Member of Tokyo audience] A great many historical facts have been given here by the Soviet side, and I understand that you have studied this problem very deeply. It's simply a fact that these territories have passed from one set of hands to another under the influence of two great states. There's simply no point, therefore, in our arguing about who these islands belong to now. There are people for whom these islands are home, both on the Soviet side and on the Japanese side. As representatives of ordinary people, as representatives of the people, we ought to exert influence upon our governments to make them find a concrete solution to this problem. I may not be saying what many of those present think, but I am against calling these territories Japanese from time immemorial. Kunashir, Iturup, Shikotan and so on are not Japanese words. These islands are not Japanese, therefore. But nor can I agree to their being Soviet territory. It's simply necessary for our governments to think up and find a means of solving this problem. What upsets the Japanese side most of all is the fact that the Soviet side asserts that there is no territorial problem. What is your view? [applause]

[Tsvetov] Introduce yourself first, please.

[Guskin, member of Moscow audience] Mikhail Vasilyevich Guskin, participant in the fighting to liberate south Sakhalin. Everything that has just been said can to some extent be justified, but not in the situation we experience here now. It is very painful and unpleasant to us that there are F-15 fighters capable of carrying nuclear weapons on Japanese islands. This puts us very, very much on our guard. For this region is literally packed with nuclear weapons. Nuclear aircraft carriers visit the town of Sasebo and other cities in Japan, carrying death: and death not just for the Russian people but for the Japanese people too. Isn't that right? It is! [applause]

[Tabata, holding map of the area up to the camera] This is what it's about -- look at this map -- these islands are situated close to Hokkaido. You say that under the San Francisco treaty and so on Japan renounced these islands. But Japan renounced the Kuril chain of islands which is situated further away from these islands. I am not talking on behalf of the Japanese Foreign Ministry; I simply want our governments to reach agreement about this problem, then there will not be anything hampering the true development of friendship between the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union. We will really be able to be friends.

[Tsvetov] Mr Tabata, there are 200 of us here, and you have 200 people there; there are 400 of us altogther. Surely we, a very small part of Soviet society, and you, a very small part of Japanese society, will not be so bold or so imprudent as to revise the results of World War II. I think that would not merely be silly, it would be criminal, both on our part and on yours. Let us therefore agree on the reality of things as they are, and I suggest that thise will help us to find mutual understanding and to find points where we come together. And the reality is as follows: As a result of the postwar peace settlement the territorial issues were solved, and for us, as people who are accustomed to respect international agreements, these issues pertaining to the postwar peace settlement are the law. [passage omitted: songs by an American singer and a Japanese singer]

[Member of Tokyo audience] I spent 4 years in the Soviet Union as a prisoner of war. After the end of World War II approximately 600,00 Japanese were there as prisoners of war. That was after 15 August 1945, when peaceful life returned for you. I would like to known whether the Soviet participants in the telebridge know about this historical fact. That is the first question I ask you. My second question is this. According to data from the Japanese Health Ministry, of the 570,000 Japanese prisoners of war 10 percent died on your territory; in other words, approximately 57,000 people. Their graves are in cities like Khabarovsk, Irkutsk, and several others. The relatives of these former prisoners of war are permitted to go there. But, as we know, their real graves were not as beautiful as these cemeteries look today. What is your attitude, as ordinary Soviet people, to these facts? I would like to hear not the opinion of your government but the opinion of ordinary Soviet people. Is your attitude toward all this one of sufficient understanding?

[Member of Moscow audience] It's worth remembering, you know, that Japan was the aggressor during World War II, and the Japanese side is perfectly aware of this. So in general the prisoners of war have nothing at all to complain about. But in my view the arguments of the Japanese side are more emotional than rational. For our own part it would be reasonable to ask Japanese young people whether they remember, that in 1918 Japan resorted to intervention in the Soviet Far East, and that this resulted in some very deep wounds being left behind. As far as our economy was concerned, this cost us tens of billions of gold rubles, and for our people it meant thousands and tens of thousands of exhausted Soviet patriots. Do Japanese young people know about that? Such questions of course -- and more than one of them -- can be asked. But along with everyone else present here, I do not want our telebridge, our relations, to get into a blind alley.

[Member of the Tokyo audience] I have a feeling, after that contribution by the Soviet representative, that I have lost something of the contact with the Soviet side. The fact is that we were told here that representatives of ordinary Japanese had been assembled here by the Japanese side, but surprisingly, for some reason, there are many who have spoken about the Northern Territories. On the other hand, the Soviet side is also giving some very precise replies to this question. So I am wondering whether in fact some of the people here have been assembled specially. [passage omitted: Same speaker goes on to say that in a future program of this kind perhaps thorny political issues should be excluded There follows a clip showing TBS camera crews in Moscow approaching people in the street and in factories and universities asking them if they want to participate in the television bridge]

[Archbishop Pitirim, in Moscow audience] It might appear strange that there is a bishop of the Russian Orthodox church among this wonderful, erudite young and not so young audience. But it's not all strange because I am first of all a priest, and a priest stands very close to the needs of the people. I will explain who I am. I am the director of the Church publishing house and a professor of the Moscow Theological Academy. I deal with both young people and the elderly, with parisioners of our churches and with the mass media. My question now is of direct relevance to the concerns and needs of the ordinary person. Each day the threat of nuclear conflict is whipped up more and more; armaments grow, and we lose confidence in each other. And so I would therefore like to hear what the Japanese family is doing -- the family which values very deeply ancient traditions -- and where Buddhism occupies a very high place in the consciousness of the mass of people. And as a religious people, what can we do together in order to withstand this image of the enemy? What can we for our own part do to assert the principle of good-neighborliness? I understand that it is difficult to raise this discussion here, because time is limited and we are building a large bridge across the water. I wanted to raise this question, and if I don't get the answers here on this occasion then we can get them through the post, for my address is a very simple one: Archbishop Pitirim, the Russian Orthodox Church, Moscow. Thank you. [passage omitted]

[Member of Tokyo audience] Without doubt there is a great deal that is positive in the socialist state. On the other hand, though, there do exist problems like the Sakharov issue, the Solzhenitsyn issue; there is the problem of the invasion of Afghanistan and questions about freedom and aggression -- there are many such problems about which we do not know very much.

[Member of Tokyo audience] Generally speaking we are ordinary people, but our country has suffered from nuclear bombardment and every Japanese therefore calls for the elimination of nuclear weapons and opposes war. We want people throughout the world to take up the defense of peace. But we do know that the Soviet Union has advanced much further than even the United States in its research in nuclear weapons, and it has a large quantity of nuclear weapons. What is the attitude of you people as Soviet people to the fact that nuclear weapons are produced in the Soviet Union? Please answer my question. [applause]

[Tabata] You have heard two questions: The first question asks about Sakharov and Afghanistan and freedom, seeking the opinion of Soviet people; and the second question from the woman participant about the Soviet Union having many nuclear weapons and asking what is the attitude of Soviet people to this.

[Tsvetov] Mr Tabata, I think we'll handle it like this, we'll start by answering the second question because it is a continuation of our earlier discussion, and then we'll answer the first three questions. And so over to you, Vladivostok.

[Member of Vladivostok audience] Unfortunately we are obliged to do this, and everyone knows that nuclear weapons means money that could be spent on peaceful development, including the development of Third World countries. It means money which could help us to solve the whole range of problems that there are in society. And as long as America's nuclear weapons exist, as long as the United States maintains such an unconstructive -- I would say -- and inflexible position on the arms question, then our government is compelled to spend this money. We only regret it.

[Tsvetov] I would like to add the fact that on 15 January 1986 the Soviet Union put forward a program for the elimination of all nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000. This step by the Soviet Government shows that it is not just all of us sitting here who do not want our government to create nuclear weapons, but that the government itself does not want to create these nuclear weapons.

[Member of Moscow audience] As far as Afghanistan is concerned, in my view the Japanese mass media will carry all the Soviet initiatives. Obviously the Japanese public is familiar with the main Soviet initiatives, which are well known on this question. If reliable guarantees are given of noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by Western countries, then this question will automatically, so to speak, disappear from the agenda. Here I would like to dwell on another question which was raised at the beginning of these three questions, on the issue of the Japanese desire to take part in nuclear disarmament. The fact is that the Japanese Government is making a very substantial contribution to whipping up the nuclear arms race. In particular, Japan's recent involvement in the SDI program has created a very dangerous precedent in our view, in the view of the Soviet Government, by handing over modern Japanese technology. It is no secret that Japanese technology in many respects and by many parameters surpasses U.S. technology, and it will make it possible to kindle this nuclear arms race. And we cannot remain indifferent to this.

[Tsvetov] Thank you. Who would like to say something about Sakharov?

[Member of Moscow audience] Academician Sakharov has held an anti-people position over a certain period of his activity. The attitude of the Soviet people toward him is quite straightforward. He has brought discredit on his name, which generally speaking has been reflected in his further activity. No doubt you know that Sakharov has now returned to Moscow. I think that his fate from now on will depend upon the public position that he now takes up, whether he stands alongside the people, or whether he again resumes the anti-people's position that he has held for a long time. [passage omitted]

[Tabata] All of you are talking in such a friendly manner that I am simply amazed. For example, 3 years ago the well-known incident took place in which a South Korean passenger airliner was shot down. At that time Japanese opinion was divided into two camps. One camp said that it was disgraceful to shoot down a civilian airliner, while the point of view of the other camp was that it was all quite natural because it was a spy flight. Does it happen in your country that people's views are divided? Look, they are all as one person, for me that is quite impossible to understand.

[Member of Moscow audience] No doubt it really is difficult to some extent to understand us, and you have become convinced that perhaps in our country we simply do not have our own opinion at all. We really do have very many problems. But if one is to speak about the policy of the party, if really does share our interests. And I would like to say a couple of words on the subject of how this happens, on whether it is always a questions of caution. We really have set ourselves and the whole people some very difficult tasks, and when this is discussed in the specific labor collective, at the enterprise or in the institute, the discussions certainly do not proceed smoothly. [passage omitted]

[Tabata] I understand that you discuss issues that concern yourselves and your work. But when, say, an incident like that of the South Korean aircraft takes place, do you not discuss it? Do you not argue about such issues?

[Member of Moscow audience] I would like to remind you that the incident involving the South Korean aircraft was the second such incident. On 24 May 1978 [date as heard] exactly the same kind of South Korean aircraft flew over, and I was on combat duty in the rocket troops. Do you know what we all went through then, not knowing what this was, whether this was a first strike taking place, whether it was carrying bombs and weapons? Our fighters took off and tried to make it land and escorted it, but it did not heed the Soviet fighters and did not land. It was also shot down, but fortunately all 112 passengers survived. [as heard] All were glad about that and none, or virtually none of the Western press mentioned this incident because it was a blatant provocation, risking the lives of 112 people. And it, too, was a South Korean aircraft, I repeat. And it was only afterwards when we were subjected to a similar provocation — and, unfortunately, to the great regret of all Soviet people these people died — that they then blew up this story about our not having allowed the aircraft to fly away, although we did not know what it was, passenger or otherwise. It is impossible to determine this by its external features, because it is built from the same model as the military Boeing aircraft. That is all I have to say. [applause] [passage omitted]

DRA'S NAJIB VISITS INDIAN EMBASSY AFTER BOMBING

PM041359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Sabotage in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Feb -- Despite the barriers erected by the Iranian and Pakistani authorities, Afghan refugees are returning home.

However, several facts indicate the absence of goodwill on the part of a number of armed groupings. According to information received, incidents involving the shelling of population centers, cities, and military units and acts of terrorism and sabotage are taking place.

Today, BAKHTAR has reported, a powerful car bomb went off by the Indian Embassy in Kabul at 1220 local time. The blast damaged the embassy building and other nearby houses. Four people, including two children, were killed and a large number of people injured.

Today Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Chamkani, acting president of the DRA Revolutionary Council; and A.A. Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA foreign minister, visited the Indian Embassy. They told the Indian ambassador to the DRA that the party, government, and people of the DRA feel a sense of deep regret at the damage caused to the Indian Embassy by the explosion. Najib stressed that the sabotage forms part of a conspiracy by the common enemies of Afghanistan and India, who are seeking to undermine friendly relations between the two countries. This villainous act was carried out at a time when Afghanistan is successfully pursuing a policy of national reconciliation and when the international public is optimistically awaiting the beginning of the next round of talks in Geneva.

'PUBLIC GROUP' TO DISCUSS DRA ISSUES PROPOSED

PM021655 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Jan 87 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Observer's Opinion": "Afghanistan: How To Help National Reconciliation"]

[Text] National reconciliation has begun on our southern borders, in neighboring Afghanistan. The process is a long, arduous, but promising one. People are talking and writing about it throughout the world. They are, of course, doing so differently. Some show understanding; others, on the contrary, exhibit irritation and even dismay. Some Afghan refugees in Pakistan who dream of returning home regard the process under way as a means of realizing this dream. Many people want to go home. Signs have appeared that quite influential adversaries of the April Revolution outside Afghanistan are also considering this. After all, they have a real chance of entering the government and playing an active part in the running of the country.

For Afghans, freedom-loving people for whom all human and social relations have been and are based on intertribal and family relations, the social revolution is not as simple or obvious as it is for us. Even if the landless are provided by the authorities with the land which they have hoped for all their lives, they will not take "someone else's" land and will wait for events to develop further. And when it is declared today that peace in and surrounding Afghanistan takes priority over family and tribal relations, it is necessary to work hard to ensure that this self-evident postulate prevails.

The process of national reconciliation proclaimed by the PDPA Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum offers this opportunity. Time and the future are on the side of those who really want conciliation. I repeat, the door to a return home is closed to no one. Nor is the door participation in a future coalition government of national reconciliation closed to the leaders of forces opposing Kabul inside or outside the country. The question has not been posed in that way in Afghanistan before.

I want to draw attention to a very important sign of what is happening there, namely, the April Revolution's realistic approach to the country's future. After all, the initiative here is the nation's and no one else's. What is the consequence of this? The consequence is that while the revolutionary process is irreversible, it is also quite evident that substantial adjustments are being made to it in accordance with the real state of affairs existing both in and around Arghanistan.

As we are mindful and appreciative of the fact that peace will not come to the Afghans of its own accord, it is important not to forget that the more vigorously and rapidly the process of national reconciliation takes place, the quicker the limited contingent of Soviet troops will withdraw. The interdependence between the process of reconciliation under way and the withdrawal of Soviet servicemen is obvious. Hence the large role played by the external factor. I am thinking of Pakistan's interest in settling the problems surrounding Afghanistan. Without letting my imagination run away with me, I do still think that General Ziaul Haq is today more inclined to reach agreement with Kabul than he was before. The talks that his foreign minister is conducting with his Afghan counterpart via UN mediation still promise something. It is just that the general is still insisting on the earliest withdrawal of Soviet soldiers. This is not objectional in itself, but one must not forget that the more successful the process of reconciliation, which can be assisted, is, the swifter the withdrawal will be.

Washington, which bases its policy on flagrant interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, patently did not expect such a sharp turn in Afghanistan toward reconciliation for all rather than war for all. With no constructive alternative solution of his own to the problems surrounding Afghanistan, President Reagan is, by all accounts, intent on wrecking the process under way.

The following idea has occurred to me. Meeting Western colleagues at international conferences, I have heard ideas which in the prevailing situation could help advance the solution of the problems surrounding Afghanistan. What if an attempt were made -- provided, of course, there is a desire to achieve positive results -- to set up a public group of experts and academics to discuss the situation surrounding Afghanistan in the light of recent events? It could make proposals designed to achieve a general agreement. The appearance on the horizon of realistic approaches and agreements in this region, including Iran and the Iran-Iraq war, could help things. I wonder how our Western colleagues would regard such an initiative?

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT PLANE DEMONSTRATED -- Dacca January 29 TASS -- Demonstration flights of the Soviet transport plane AN-32 designed for operation under various, including tropical, conditions, were successfully completed here today. The main designation of the plane is to haul freight at small and medium distances. It can also be used in regions which are difficult to access and areas stricken with natural calamities. Demonstration flights by the AN-32 conducted in Bangladesh by the Soviet Foreign Trade Association Aviaexport together with the Antonov Design Office, will be continued in Southeast Asian countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 29 Jan 87 LD]

AMBASSADOR REJECTS SIHANOUK DIRECT TALKS OFFER

HK030904 Hong Kong AFP in English 0857 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Beijing, Feb 2 (AFP) -- The Soviet ambassador in Beijing turned down Tuesday resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's offer of direct talks on Cambodia.

The Soviet Embassy said the prince should address his proposals instead to the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. "Our position is that he should talk to the (pro-Vietnamese) Cambodian Government," said Vladimir Veselov, the Embassy spokesman. "I don't expect any change," in this position he added, but said he would look at what the prince had said.

Prince Sihanouk heads the U.N. recognised Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) which is engaged in a guerrilla war against the Heng Samrin regime. The prince told a press converence here Monday that he was ready for unconditional talks with Moscow. "I want dialogue between Sihanouk and the Soviets without any conditions. I have many things to tell them," Prince Sihanouk said.

He said that the Cambodian people were the victims of disputes between China on the one hand and the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the other. Only these three countries along with the Khmer Rouge could bring about a political solution in Cambodia, he said.

The Khmer Rouge, one of three factions in the CGDK, held power in Phnom Penh from 1975 until late 1978 when Vietnam invaded Cambodia.

USSR, BURMA EXCHANGE CABLES ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM041115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report" "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma a telegram conveying cordial congratulations to him and the State Council in connection with the 39th anniversary of Burma's independence, as well as wishes for peace, progress, and prosperity to the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

In a reply telegram, the president expressed sincere gratitude for the warm congratulations on behalf of the State Council and the people of Burma and on his own account, and for his part he conveyed best wishes for further progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

The USSR Council of Ministers has sent U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, a telegraph of congratulations and best wishes to the prime minister and the Burmese Government in connection with the 39th anniversary of the country's independence.

In a reply telegram, the prime minister of Burma expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulatory message on behalf of the country's government and on his own account.

SHEVARDNADZE CONTINUES OFFICIAL GDR VISIT

Talks With Honecker

PM040937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has received here E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is in the GDR on an official friendly visit.

During the friendly talks, E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed cordial greetings to E. Honecker from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSC Central Committee, and A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

E. Honecker reported on progress in fulfilling the 11th SED Congress decisions aimed at further building a developed socialist society. He emphasized here that GDR working people have responded to the party congress decisions with broad mass initiatives and high pleges in socialist competition.

The high indicators in all spheres of social life are founded on awareness of the fact that strong socialism is a reliable basis for the preservation of peace. Obvious proof of the successful implementation of the party congress decisions is provided by the good results in 1986, which constitute a sound starting point for further dynamic development of the GDR's national economy.

E.A. Shevardnadze briefed E. Honecker on the CPSU's experience accumulated in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Thanks to the party's leading activity and the efforts of the Communists and all working people of the USSR aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, greater dynamism has been achieved in all important spheres of the national economy.

The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction that the fraternal unity between the CPSU and the SED and between the USSR and the GDR is stronger than ever. In accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress, their cooperation is developing constantly. Here attention is focused on further deepening the integration of both countries' national economies. It is particularly important that joint long-term programs and agreements are in considerable measure aimed at fulfilling high scientific and technical demands and intensifying production. The unanimous opinion was expressed that the top-level accords reached last year represent a good basis for entering a qualitatively new stage in the two fraternal states' relations and will be of great benefit.

E. Honecker and E.A. Shevardnadze noted the great significance of the working meeting of leaders of the CEMA countries' fraternal parties held in Moscow last November for further deepening cooperation and strengthening their unity and cohesion. They stated that that meeting initiated a new stage of cooperation among the fraternal parties and states. In this regard, they voiced the determination of the USSR and the GDR to tirelessly continue strengthening the socialist community and to expand relations with all socialist countries.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of strengthening peace, the sides pointed out that the Warsaw Pact states have advanced an all-embracing program which makes it possible to reduce any kind of weapon on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security and with strict international verification [kontrol]. Its implementation would make it possible to free mankind from mass destruction weapons by the end of this century and thereby finally deliver it from the threat of nuclear destruction. This historic opportunity must be realized. As distinct from this, the intention of U.S. imperialism's aggressive circles to extend the arms race to space means an increasing threat to peace. Therefore, there is a pressing need for all forces of peace, reason, and realism to exert active efforts aimed at making a turn for the better in international relations.

The participants in the talks stated unanimously that the Reykjavik meeting of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan and also the mutual understanding reached there on the basis of the Soviet proposals are of fundamental significance for the further holding of arms limitation talks. It is clearer than ever that practical agreements on disarmament are not only necessary but also possible. However, the opportunity that presented itself in Reykjavik has not been able to be used because the United States continues to adhere to its "Star Wars" program.

Both sides emphasized that the U.S. refusal to subscribe to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and its violation of the SALT II treaty are continuing to complicate the international situation.

E. Honecker evaluated highly the USSR's constructive and bold approach to discussing questions of vital importance to mankind. That policy elicits the support of all peoples because it meets their vital interests. The advancing of far-reaching initiatives in Reykjavik and also the proclamation of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, by which the USSR has now abided for 18 months, are an example obvious to everyone of the good will on the Soviet Union's part. The GDR evaluates this approach highly and will continue to entirely promote the achievement of success in implementing a concerted peace-loving policy. The U.S. Administration and its NATO allies must finally display the necessary political will and readiness to compromise and act so that a world without mass destruction weapons and wars becomes a reality.

E. Honecker and E.A. Shevardnadze advocated continuing the policy of dialogue with all forces of reason, realism, and goodwill. The results of the Stockholm conference show that, despite all the differences of opinion that exist, accords on strengthening security and mutual trust are possible. At the same time, they are a reassuring basis for continuing the process begun at the Helsinki CSCE. Concerning the Vienna meeting of representatives of the states which participated in that conference, the sides voiced the hope that it will serve arms limitation, disarmament, and the start of a new phase of the policy of detente and dialogue among all states.

The sides welcomed the cease-fire decision adopted by the DRA Government, as well as the course of national reconciliation which has begun and which serves both the Afghan people's interests and international detente.

E. Honecker asked that cordial greetings be conveyed to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He wished the leaders of the CPSU and the USSR and all Communists and working people of the Soviet Union further successes in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer and V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, and G. Koenig, GDR ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

Need for ABM Treaty Observance

LD042055 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin February 4 TASS -- The USSR and the GDR have expressed hope that in its approach to specific agreements on a cut in nuclear weapons and prevention of militarisation of outer space, the U.S. Administration will be guided by joint responsibility for the preservation of peace and the perspectives, which opened at Reykjavik.

This is pointed out in an announcement issued here today on the visit of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, to the GDR. The announcement stresses the need for a strict observance and strengthening of the ABM Treaty.

In the course of a discussion of the situation in Europe, attention was drawn to the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which have created prerequisites for major steps to lessen military confrontation on the continent. The package of proposals on nuclear and space weapons put forward by the Soviet Union opens real opportunities for the elimination of American and Soviet medium-range missiles on the European continent. If the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe are eliminated, there will be no need for a further stay of Soviet tactical missiles of increased range in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet side supports the initiatives put forward by the GDR and Czechoslovakia on the creation in Central Europe of a nuclear free corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons.

The ministers declared for the advancement of the all-European process in all directions, for the adoption at the Vienna meeting of the states -- participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation of a decision on complementing the mandate of the Conference on Confidence- [and] Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe with other disarmament issues, questions pertaining to broadening cooperation in the economic, humanitarian and other fields.

The significance has again been stressed of the treaties of the socialist countries with the FRG and also of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin sealing the inviolability of contemporary Europe's territorial-political realities and making a basis for starting and developing constructive cooperation. The sides expressed the hope that the federal government will be consistently guided by the spirit and letter of these treaties, show political wisdom and refrain from actions that are detrimental to the development of relations with the socialist countries, the interests of peace and security in Europe.

Meeting With Stoph

LD031805 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1648 GMT 3 Feb 87

["Visit Completed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb (TASS) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is in Berlin on an official friendship visit, met today with W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

In the course of the conversation, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, E.A. Shevardnadze gave information on the work being carried out in the USSR on the implemenatation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the results of the January (1987) CPSU Central Committee plenum, which is to become an important stage in the struggle for the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country.

Matters concerning the further broadening and improvement of relations between the USSR and the GDR and their interaction within the framework of the CEMA were discussed. An increase in the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation in the areas of the economy, science and technology was noted with satisfaction. The sides stressed their determination, in the future too, to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and to interact closely in the international arena in the interests of socialism and peace.

The negotiations between E.A. Shevardnadze and O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, GDR minister of foreign affairs, have been concluded in Berlin. A joint press statement, which will be published has been adopted on the results of the negotiations.

The same day O. Fischer gave a dinner in honor of E.A. Shevardnadze.

A meeting of the aktiv of party organizations of Soviet foreign establishments in the GDR, which was devoted to the results of the January (1987) CPSU Central Committee plenum and Communists' tasks on fulfilling its decisions, was held here today. E.A. Shevardnadze delivered a report.

Speaking about the CPSU Central Committee plenum, E.A. Shevardnadze dwelt in detail on the tasks of restructuring the activity of the USSR's foreign political and foreign economic departments, emphasizing their role in the consistent implementation of the course of the 27th CPSU Congress toward the further consolidation of fraternal friendship and all-round fruitful cooperation with the socialist countries. Soviet diplomats and specialists working in the fraternal GDR should make their own contribution to this process, the raporteur emphasized.

The USSR foreign minister looked around the sights of Berlin. A conversation took place with E. Krack, the city's oberburgomeister.

Detailed Exchange With Fischer

LD041607 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] As has already been reported, Comrade Shevardnadze paid an official friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Government, from 2-4 February 1987.

Eduard Amvrosievich Shevardnadze was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and held a friendly conversation with him. Questions of bilateral cooperation and the international situation were discussed. A meeting also was held with Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Shevardnadze and Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, held a detailed exchange of opinions on questions of the continued development of bilateral relations and topical international problems. They noted with satisfaction the beneficial effect of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress on all spheres of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. Stress was laid on the great importance of the meetings between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Erich Honecker for the ongoing development of the whole complex of relations between the two countries. Taking as a basis their full coincidence of views on all matters of principle concerning the theory and practice of socialist construction, the USSR and the GDR intend to deepen their close cooperation, which is based on trust, and to conduct a systematic exchange of experience in this sphere. They stressed the profound effect of the broad-scale program for the reduction and elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction, and for a substantial reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons, on the basis of the principle of equaltiy, identical security and effective verification [kontrol] as set out in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of 15 January 1986, in the Soviet proposals at Reykjavik, and in the appeal from the Budapest Conference of the Warsaw Pact Member-States' Political Consultative Committee. The participants in the talks expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration would, in its approach to concrete accords on the reduction of nuclear weapons and the banning of the militarization of space, be guided by the joint responsibility for the maintenance of peace and also by the prospects opened up in Reykjavik. In this regard, the need was stressed for a strict observance and a strengthening of the treaty on antiballistic missile defense.

Total support also was voiced for the Delhi declaration on the principles of a nonnuclear and nonviolent world and on the need for a new political mentality in the nuclear space age.

During the discussion of the situation in Europe, attention was drawn to the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states that have created the prerequisites for major steps to reduce military confrontation on the continent. The Soviet side decisively supports the initiatives advanced by the GDR and the CSSR for the creation in Central Europe of nonnuclear corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons. Their implementation would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of peace and security. The ministers spoke in favor of the advancement of the all-European process in all directions, both in the field of disarmament and on the issues of cooperation in the economic, humanitarian, and other spheres.

The significance of the socialist countries' treaties with the FRG was again stressed, as was the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, which fixes the stability of the territorial and political realities of contemporary Europe, and which is a basis for the regulation and development of constructive cooperation.

Having discussed issues concerned with the situation in the Near East, southern Africa and Central America, the ministers expressed solidarity with the peoples waging a struggle against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism. The two sides declared their resolve to strengthen the devensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact member-states and to promote by all means possible the deepening of mutual action among the countries of the socialist community in international affairs, and in elaborating and implementing a harmonized foreign policy line directed toward eliminating the threat of nuclear war and ensuring universal peace. The condemned the imperialist policy of neoglobalism, diktat and aggression, and stressed the right of each people to choose their path of political, economic and social development freely and without any interference from without.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and a total coincidence of views on all questions discussed.

On behalf of the Soviet Government, Eduard Amvrosievich Shevardnadze relayed to Oskar Fischer an invitation to visit the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

REPORTAGE ON BULGARIA'S ATANASOV OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival in Moscow

PM031503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and his wife arrived in Moscow on 2 February on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was warmly greeted at the aircraft steps at Vnukovo Airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife, and N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yu. M. Volmer, V.A. Dinkov, A.A. Yezhevskiy, and V.G. Chirskov, USSR ministers; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; R.P. Fedorov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister; L.I. Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria; and other officials took part in the welcome.

G. Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among those present at the airport.

The state flags of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport.

The official ceremony was postponed due to the guest feeling indisposed.

The two countries' state flags and banners of welcome were hung in the streets and squares of the capital through which G. Atanasov's car passed.

Working Meetings Open

LD031602 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 3 TASS -- Soviet-Bulgarian working meetings have opened in Moscow today. They are envisaged by the programme of the official friendly visit to the USSR of Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The talks cover questions related to the implementation of agreements on the development of new forms of reciprocal Soviet-Bulgarian production and scientific-technical cooperation directed at implementing the comprehensive programme for scientific-technical progress of the CMEA member-countries until the year 2000 and some aspects of economic cooperation, a further broadening of Soviet-Bulgarian trade turnover.

Talks 'Friendly, Businesslike'

LD032132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Soviet-Bulgarian working meetings began in Moscow today. They are envisaged by the program of the official friendly visit to the USSR of Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. Taking part on the Soviet side are Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and other officials; and on the Bulgarian side; persons accompanying Atanasov. [passage omitted]

The meetings are taking place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

Atanasov Hospitalized

LD031258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Summary] Moscow, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, is still in a Moscow hospital, but the doctors have not yet established the exact cause of his illness. Unofficially, he is thought to have stomach problems. At the moment, it is uncertain whether Atanasov will have talks with Ryzhkov when he recovers or whether he will return home.

Working Meetings Continue

LD041737 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 4 February -- The official friendly visit of Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was put off in connection with his illness.

Soviet-Bulgarian working meetings on bilateral cooperation in various fields were continued today.

They discussed measures to fulfill a long-term program for developing economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria, which covers the period till the year 2000.

The also examined ways of broadening direct links between Soviet and Bulgarian factories, amalgamations and research, design and development organizations with a view to establishing stable cooperative schemes in various fields of production, science and technology between the two countries.

Corresponding documents were drawn up as a result of the meetings.

On the same day Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRB, and the other officials, left Moscow for home. At Vnukovo Airport they were seen off by Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

Nature of Illness Noted

LD041646 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia February 4 TASS -- The Bulgarian news agency BTA circulated the following report here today:

Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, is known to have left for the USSR on February 2, this year, for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

During the flight Georgi Atanasov developed an acute pain in the area of abdomen. An examination by Soviet physicians revealed the need to perform an urgent bile cyst operation in Moscow.

The Bulgarian Ministry of Public Health has announced that the operation went off successfully. The post-operative period is without complications. Georgi Atanasov is feeling well.

CSSR'S GERLE, SILAYEV HOLD FINAL TALKS; DEPARTURE

LD041851 Prague CTK in English 1620 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow Feb 4 (CTK correspondent) — Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle met for final talks today with his Soviet colleague, chairman of the bureau for engineering Ivan Silayev.

They reviewed the results of Ladislav Gerle's talks in the Soviet Union and dealt with bilateral cooperation in engineering for the nuclear power industry.

Czechoslovak request for higher quota of natural gas supplies from the Soviet Union was approved during the talks. Ladislav Gerle and Ivan Silayev also exchanged experiences from economic restructuring.

The Czechoslovak delegation led by Ladislav Gerle left Moscow for home later today.

SOKOLOV TO VISIT CSSR 'FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY'

LD041742 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1652 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, will visit the CSSR on an official friendly visit in the first half of February this year at the invitation of Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense.

MILITARY EXERCISES TO BE HELD IN CSSR 2-6 FEB

LD302135 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Prague January 30 TASS — According to CETEKA news agency, two-sided divisional exercises of Czechoslovakia's People's Army, CPA, will be held in the area of populated localities Cheb, Jachymov, Decin, Liberec, Melnik and Plana, (Marianske Lazne Region), on February 2-6. The invitation to send observers was accepted by 23 states which will be represented at the exercises by 43 observers, in particular, from the USA, Britain, West Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy, Jiri Brychta, first deputy chief of CPA General Staff, announced at a press conference here today. He said that the exercises were one of the three military maneuvres about which Czechoslovakia, in keeping with the decisions of the Stockholm Conference, had informed its member countries in a calendar plan for 1987.

Lieutenant General Jiri Brychta pointed out that the observers would be kept informed on the progress at different stages of the exercises and be able to attend them personnally. They would have an opportunity to visit military units and meet men and officers of Czechoslovakia's People's Army taking part in the exercises.

"We want to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and show Czechoslovakia's striving towards the relaxation of international tension and disarmament in Europe," Brychta said.

Vladimir Polacek, a spokesman for Czechoslovakia's Foreign Affairs Ministry, pointed at the press conference to Czechoslovakia's determination to facilitate implementation of the provisions of the final document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. He said that arms reduction issues, including conventional weapons, were one of the main directions in Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. In this connection he pointed to the initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member countries aimed at radically reducing armaments in central Europe.

BRIEFS

GDR SPECIALISTS TO YAMBURG — An agreement has been signed in Berlin on sending GDR specialists to work at the Yamburg gas deposit. GDR organizations have thus received a large order for the construction of various installations connected with gas transporting and recovery in Tyumen Oblast. They will also be building apartment buildings and shops, that is to say social, cultural and domestic services. The GDR comrades were eager to sign the documents as the Soviet side will pay for the work carried out, a "very tidy sum" according to the calculations of experts, in natural gas. These fuel and raw materials continue to be essential to the GDR economy. The GDR experts will doubtless cope with the tasks in hand successfully. They took part in the construction of the gas pipeline Soyuz-Urengoy-Uzhgorod. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 26 Jan 87 LD]

TASS ON ISRAEL'S 'INCENDIARY ROLE' IN MIDEAST

LD042058 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev:

Whenever clouds gather in the Middle East and there emerges a direct threat of a new imperialist aggression, Israel invariable teams up with the [words indistinct]. Israel's provocative, incendiary role in the present crisis that is being artificially stirred up, cannot but catch attention. A spokesman for the Israeli cabinet calls for acting only from the positions of strength. The U.S. NBC television network reports that Tel Aviv is ready to cooperate with the USA in any military operation against Lebanon.

There is nothing new in the fact that long-term aims and methods of the "strategic allies" coincide completely: This is precisely the [words indistinct], the alliance. But some details linked directly with the present specific situation illuminate with particular clarity the sinsiter and anti-Arab tendency of this alliance. The Lebanese progressive forces point to Israel as the mastermind of the kidnappings of hostages for the purpose of creating a pretext for an outright aggression in the region. [Words indistinct] it that Washington and Tel Aviv need such a pretext now? One of the reasons is the obvious failure (?of the) desperate efforts to push through a new separate deal with Israel, to isolate the patriotic forces of the Arab world and weaken their political influence in the region. Another reason is the Irangate affair in which both strategic allies are involved.

The Irangate scandal dispelled the illusions about the sincerity of Washington's and Tel Aviv's "peaceable" aspirations. For one of the main aims of the Irangate undertaking was to pour oil into the flame of the fratricidal Iran-Iraq war. And that war, as it was emphasized at a session of the Islamic Conference Organisation in Kuwait, splits the forces of Islamic, specifically Arab, countries, thus putting an obstacle to a settlement of Palestinian question and achievement of a durable and equitable peace in the Middle East.

Political adventurists who are capable of thinking only in terms of strength look for the way out of any difficult situation in clutching at arms. The Saudi AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT warns these days [words indistinct] politicos of the danger of an armed interference in the [word indistinct]. The situation in the region can bve stabilised only as a result of an all-embracing political settlement, the Algerian AL-SHAAB writes. But Israeli and American "hawks" refuse to heed the voice of reason.

IZEVESTIYA DENIES U.S. MANEUVERS 'PRECAUTIONARY'

PM031513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Kozhevnikov "International Commentary": "Destroyers on Course of Intervention"]

[Text] A terrifying show involving the U.S. Navy is being played out in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf region. News agency reports from there these days resemble dispatches from a battle site. [paragraph continues]

"Five American missile destroyers and frigates are hastening to the northern part of the Persian Gulf... The aircraft carriers Nimitz and John F. Kennedy, accompanied by a dozen warships, are approaching the shores of Lebanon... A U.S. Navy task force is being transferred immediately from the region of the Philippines to the Arabian Sea...."

It is hard to believe the White House statements that the redeployment of the U.S. fleet in the Near East region undertaken by the Pentagon is just a "precautionary measure." The United States is clearly seeking to use the dramatic events in one of the world's "hottest spots" for the purpose of increasing its militarist presence there and establishing its supremacy over the strategically important region. This time new cases of hostage taking in Lebanon and also the sharp exacerbation of the situation on the Iran-Iraq front have served as the pretext for the show of American militay might.

Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz emphasized that any escalation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran will be viewed as a serious danger to U.S. interests. The head of the American foreign policy agency made it clear that Washington will not stop at direct armed interference in events in the region if they assume a nature "threatening" to the United States and its allies.

On the other hand, as Britain's THE GUARDIAN writes, the White House also "keeps military possibilities open" with respect to Lebanon. According to the newspaper, this is shown in particular by the transfer of 10 American F-111 bombers based permanently in Britain to a base in Turkey, from where they can reach targets not only in Lebanon but also in other Near Eastern countries. The United States used aircraft of precisely this type in the raid on Libya. Reports are being received that as a result of maneuvers that are currently in full swing, a powerful grouping consisting of 35 American ships with 180 combat aircraft and 1,400 marines on board is being deployed so that it will be able to make strikes not only against Lebanon but also against Syria and Iran.

Thus, it is certainly not a question of "precautionary measures" but of massive U.S. war preparations and attempts by Washington to interfere in the internal affairs of independent states in the region and to impose its diktat on them. The situation in the Persian Gulf is particularly alarming today, having become still more dangerously explosive following the transfer of American warships to regions directly adjacent to the zone of combat operations between Iraq and Iran. Now any incident, even a chance one, in the gulf's waters could trigger off a dangerous widening of the conflict's scale. The claims by Pentagon spokesmen that the presence of a U.S. Navy detachment in the northern part of the Persian Gulf plays the role of a "deterrent factor" are absurd. It is perfectly clear that the buildup of a foreign--in this instance American--military presence is only inflaming still further the situation in that region.

This is eloquently shown by reports from the Iran-Iraq front, where both sides are continuing to incur colossal losses. According to statements by Iraqi Military Command spokesmen, approximately 80,000 Iranians were killed and more than 150,000 injured during fighting in the Basra region. IRNA reported that the Iraqis lost more than 41,000 men.

With regard to our country's stand on the bloody war which has been continuing between Iraq and Iran for more than 6 years, it was clearly formulated in the Soviet Government's statement of 8 January 1987. "The Soviet Union," that document states, "invariably advocates the speediest ending of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and the resolution of disputed questions between Iraq and Iran, not on the battlefield but around the political negotiating table. It has taken this stand from the very beginning--regardless of the development of the situation in the conflict, including the military aspect."

U.S. CARRIERS IN MEDITERRANEAN 'OMINOUS'

PM031043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 87 First Edition p 1

[Sergey Filatov dispatch under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Putting Out a Fire with Gasoline"]

[Text] The U.S. aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy, which was about to leave the Mediterranean, has received instructions to stay there on stand-by alert. The aircraft carrier Nimitz has received the same orders. The two carriers with their escort ships are heading east toward Syrian and Lebanese shores.

These ominous movements involuntarily bring back to mind last year's events. At that time, U.S. naval might was also concentrated in the Mediterranean. In a series of exercises, deck aircraft on the aircraft carriers America and Coral Sea rehearsed attacks on the coastline. It is common knowledge how these "exercises" ended -- with bomb and missile strikes against sleeping peaceful Libyan cities. The world responded to Washington's aggression with an outburst of indignation. The Pentagon was forced to cut back its activities in the area.

But now it seems the situation in this area is again approaching a dangerous breaking point. I am referring to Washington's new maneuvers in connection with the exacerbation of the Iran-Iraq conflict and the continuing bloodshed in Lebanon.

It would seem that in this kind of situation, the United States, as a permament member of the UN Security Council, should act in the interests of peace and security and take steps toward a political settlement of the conflict, as stipulated by that organization's charter. Yet what is Washington doing? As soon as the United States hears the sound of shots being fired in any part of the world it either dispatches its military forces to the area, thus frequently contributing to the flaring up of regional conflicts, or it starts up arms deliveries on a massive scale. Acting in this way, the U.S. Administration is behaving like a madman who tries to extinguish a fire by pouring gasoline into the flames.

This is what happened in Lebanon in 1983 when the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet began shelling that country's territory from their heavy caliber guns. This is what is now happening in Chad, where large quantities of U.S. weapons are flowing. This is also what happened in Iran, which has received weapons from across the ocean to wage the war againt Iraq, while at the same time Washington was feeding intelligence data about Iran to Iraq.

Here is a curious piece of news: Recently there have been sensational reports in the world press alleging that a so-called "flying saucer" was sighted in the area of Alaska. And what is more, it is reported to have been "bigger than an aircraft carrier." At present entirely real aircraft carriers are being concentrated in the eastern Mediterranean, ready to engage in combat actions as soon as the Pentagon gives them the order. Yet the bourgeois news media which gave a lot of space to descriptions of the "flying saucer" are maintaining an ominous silence in this case. Yet the concentration of U.S. military might is clearly fraught with a new deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean and the surrounding area.

This is precisely why the sinister contours of the U.S. aircraft carriers which have again appeared on the Mediterranean horizon are causing such serious concern among many people. It is quite natural that the peoples of the states located in this area are alarmed at the appearance on their doorstep of a transatlantic "fire fighting team" overloaded with flammable material.

U.S. CANCELS MARINES' RETURN FROM MEDITERRANEAN

LD032136 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] New York February 3 TASS -- The Pentagon has cancelled the return to the U.S. of 1,900 Marines deployed on U.S. warships in the east Mediterranean region, although the units that were to replace them have arrived already, the AP news agency reported Monday night with reference to U.S. officials.

This brought a total strength of the Marine force deployed in that part of the world to some 4,000. At the same time, the John F. Kennedy aircraft carrier was hastily dispatched there from the port of Malaga, Spain. It will join the Nimitz aircraft carrier which is sailing already off the coast of Lebanon.

Explaining in an AP interview the reason for the concentration of U.S. forces in the eastern Mediterranean, a U.S. official speaking on condition of anonymity put these actions on a level with last year's U.S. armed actions against Libya. He said that as many as two aircraft units had been moved to that area, they way it had been done at that time. In his opinion, the only difference is that this time the number of U.S. Marines is twice the figure of last year.

The ABC television company pointed out in its report recently that apprehension was being expressed over more often in the Middle East that Washington could use the capture of American hostages in Lebanon as a pretext for dealing another blow at Arab countries.

Nicosia February 3 TASS -- The Cyprus Government has informed the British and U.S. Governments that it regards as read a possibility of U.S. military operations in the Middle East. In this connection the Larnaca airport was closed for U.S. helicopters. The newspaper KHARAVYI pointed out in its report on this subject that intensive military exercises at British bases, the concentration of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the eastern Mediterranean, the evacuation of Americans and Europeans form Beirut and the continuous presense of representatives of U.S. TV companies in the Larnaca airport in the expectation of "important developments" showed that U.S. imperialism was going to use Cyprus as a military place d'armes for an aggression against the neighbouring Lebanon.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO LEBANESE CP CONGRESS

PM031215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 87 First Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee greetings message to Lebanese Communist Party Congress]

[Text] To the Fifth Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Congress

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the delegates to the Fifth LCP Congress.

The CPSU and the fraternal LCP are united by the fundamental interests of the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, democracy, and socialism. Soviet Communists voice solidarity with their Lebanese comrades, who, expressing the aspirations of Lebanon's working people, champion the motherland's vital interests together with other national patriotic forces.

The liberation of the south of the country from the Israeli occupiers and the stopping of imperialist interference in its internal affairs, the ending of the fratricidal internecine strife and the preservation of Lebanon as a unified, independent, democratic Arab state, cooperation with Syria, with the Palestinians, and with all Arab patriotic forces -- these aims, for which the Communist Party strives, elicit a profound response from the Lebanese people.

The normalization of the situation in Lebanon would make an important contribution to improving the situation in the Near East as a whole and to creating conditions conducive to unblocking the conflict situation that has arisen there as a result of the aggressive policy of Israel's ruling circles, which rely on the support of imperialism, and U.S. imperialism above all.

The Lebanese people's struggle is part of the pan-Arab anti-imperialist struggle. As historical experience has shown, its course largely depends on the cohesion and the concerted actions of all Arab patriots, including communists.

The CPSU, which is struggling persistently for the creation of a nuclear-free world, the elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons, and the just settlement of regional conflicts and against imperialism's encroachments on the peoples' rights, values the fact that the Soviet peace-loving initiatives meet with understanding and support among the very broad Arab public. This support is along the general lines of mankind's ardent asirations for lasting peace, equitable and mutually enriching cooperation, and the solution of urgent global problems.

We take this opportunity to reaffirm the immutable stand of the Soviet Union, which advocates that Lebanon's problems be solved on the basis of ensuring its unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Soviet people feel profound sympathy with the Lebanese people, to whose lot very grave trials and privations have fallen.

May the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the LCP strengthen and develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

Long live the friendship between the Soviet and Lebanese peoples!

The CPSU Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON ALL-UNION WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Gorbachev, Others Attend

OW300855 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0735 GMT 30 Jan 87

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] An All-Union Women's Conference opened today at 1000 at the Great Kremlin Palace. Participating in the conference are Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Razumovskiy, Yakovlev, and Biryukova. [Video shows a still of the Presidium with Gorbachev seated with Gromyko and Ryzhkov to his right with Biryukova visible in a row behind]

The CPSU Central Committee greeting to participants in the All-Union Women's Conference was read by Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [Video shows still of Razumovskiy on the Rostrum]

A report on the tasks of women's councils in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions is being delivered by Valentina Vladimirova Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee.

Addressed by Tereshkova

LD301129 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- The All-Union Women's Conference attended by 1,200 delegates from all the republics opened in the Kremlin today. Mikhail Gorbachev, Nikolay Ryzhkov and Andrey Gromyko are taking part in its work.

The conference will adopt the statute of women's councils whose single network will be created in the USSR. Valentina Tereshkova, head of the Soviet Women's Committee, said in her report that those public organizations would promote the active drawing of women into the public and political life, the management of the state and the society, the solution of production, social, ideological and moral tasks. The statute of women's committees was discussed in the USSR on a broad democratic basis. According to comments coming from all the parts of the country to the Soviet Women's Committee, to the editorial boards of newspapers and magazines, the statute was met with universal approval.

Valentina Tereshkova said that the creation of the network of women's councils would permit to resolve more quickly and effectively many problems raised by women.

She also criticized a number of ministries which develop machinery and tools without taking into consideration the characteristic features of women's anatomy. Women's labour conditions in the woodworking, pulp-and-paper, glass-making and light industries leave much to be desired.

Tereshkova pointed out that in the current five-year-plan period (1986-90) it was planned to give more opportunity to women to work on a part-time basis or a shorter week. Women's maternity leaves will be made longer. The same is true of paid leaves for nursing sick children under 1.5 years of age. Families in a low income bracket will receive allowances for children under 12.

In the coming years the demand in pre-school child-care institutions will be met, which will promote a further enhancing of the role played by women in all the areas of life of the Soviet society.

World Congress in June

LD301230 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- Soviet peace initiatives have inspired millions of people with hope and have shown a real way to warding off the menace of a nuclear war. Today even those women who quite recently remained aloof to world politics regard the struggle for peace as their business. This has been stated by Valentina Tereshkova at the All-Union Women's Conference that opened in the Kremlin today.

She said that a World Women's Congress would be held in Moscow next June. It is convened on the initiative of the Women's International Democratic Federation and other influential international organizations.

The slogan of the congress, "No nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Peace, equality and development for all," evoked a lively interest and was supported by women all over the world, Valentina Tereshkova said. 2,000 women from all the continents will get together in Moscow. After the end of the congress many of them will become guests of women's councils in Soviet republics and a number of cities.

Tereshkova emphasized that as the organizers of the World Women's Congress they would do their utmost for the congress to make a substantial contribution to the struggle of women of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

Committee Chairman Elected

LD301651 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- Zoya Pukhova, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was elected chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women.

This was announced today at an All-Union Women's Conference in the Kremlin. The conference adopted a new statute of the committee of Soviet women determining the main directions of its activities.

AUCCTU's Shalayev Speaks

PM041511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS-attributed abridged account of speech by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev at 30 January All-Union Women's Conference]

[Text] The party and state rigorously follow Lenin's behest that it is impossible to draw the masses into politics without drawing women into politics and that only with the help of woemn and their thoughtfulness and awareness can the building of the new society be strengthened. Work among women and the protection of their rights and interests constitute one of the age-old traditional, and most important functions of the Soviet trade unions.

Trade union councils and committees have considerable experience of joint work with women's councils. It has never been interrupted and is developing successfully at many enterprises in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Moldavia, Latvia, Estonia, and other regions. Take, for example, Ulyanovsk city enterprises such as the Gorkiy Sewn Goods Factory, the "Kontaktor" Plant, the Instrument-making Production Association Named for the USSR's 60th Anniversary, and others. The women's councils and trade union committees of those labor collectives work in concord and in close contact. Together they tackle questions of improving women's working conditions and introducing efficient forms of work on preventing sickness and, in particular, they have achieved the fitting out of physical therapy rooms and rooms in which workers can unwind mentally. Together they resolve questions of the everyday life, culture, and relaxation of working women and their families.

We see the need to substantially step up joint work by trade union organizations and women's councils in resolving such major socioeconomic and political tasks as further involving women in managing production and social affairs, developing women's creative abilities, improving working and leisure conditions for women workers, organizing social and consumer services, and giving assistance in educating children, in strengthening the family, and in many other questions. It must be frankly stated that both trade unions and women's organizations are still making poor use of the potential for accelerating the solution of a whole number of problems connected with these and other tasks.

Many women still work under unfavorable production conditions, with high gas and dust content in the air, for example. The removal of women from heavy physical jobs has not been completed in full, particularly in construction, the construction materials industry, and the timber industry and at machine-building and agro-industrial enterprises.

Despite the opportunities created by enterprises for developing everyday services [sluzhba byta] and rendering consumer services [bytovyye uslugi] to their working people, 75 percent of enterprises have virtually made no progress in solving this question. All this is happening chiefly because of lack of attention by economic leaders and low exactingness on the part of our trade union committees. But nor does the female public display character in these questions. I would say, the character that personifies the woman -- the women's council activist, the activist in a redscarf, whose image you and I all remember well.

Many complaints are received about the unsatisfactory organization of family leisure, of sanatorium treatment for parents with children, and of preferential medical services for working women preparing for motherhood. And this too is the common concern of you and me.

Certain legislative statutes governing working, living, and rest conditions for our working women and establishing various benefits for them are clearly obsolete and need revising. Under the current law, for example, women must not be involved in night shift work for up to 1 year after the birth of a baby. That norm long ago became quite pointless, because maternity leave can now be extended to 18 months. And there are many such examples.

We must continue very persistently promoting women to leading work, including on trade union organs, as was quite rightly stated in the report. I wish to state wholeheartedly here that, showing themselves very much to advantage, women exert a positive, moral influence on all work in labor collectives.

At the 18th USSR Trade Union Congress due in less than 1 month's time, in addition to the general tasks of increasing the trade unions' influence on accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, we will also examine in detail the tasks of further stepping up the trade unions' work among women with regard to the present conference.

New Resolutions Endorsed

LD301954 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- The All-Union Women's Conference today endorsed regulations on women's councils. This document was discussed not only at today's forum in the Kremlin, hundreds of thousands of women aired their opinions by taking part in a nation-wide discussion.

The women's councils are independent mass bodies uniting all Soviet women, irrespective of their age, nationality, and social and family status, the document notes. They help involve women in social and political work and serve to enhance their role in the running of the affairs of society and the state, and in production.

The women's councils will also concern themselves with building up family ties, creating an atmosphere of high morality and mutual respect and arranging aid for families with many children, newly-weds, single mothers and OAPS [old age pensioners].

Draft laws, regulations and other documents concerning women will now be discussed with the participation of women's councils. Alongside trade union organisations and state agencies they will monitor the compliance with legislature on women's status in social production, on protection of their work and health, on maternity and childhood.

The women's councils form a single system with the committee of Soviet women at the top. The All-Union Conference will be its supreme body.

Elects Chairman Concludes

LD301946 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- The creation of a single system of Women's Committees in the USSR is evidence of the high esteem of the role played by women in Soviet society and an important step towards further democratising society's life. This is stressed in a resolution by the All-Union Conference of Women, that ended its work inthe Kremlin today.

The twelve hundred women attending the forum represented all the constituent republics. Among them there were ten ministers, 37 directors of big enterprises, collective and state farms, 190 secretaries of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The participants in the conference approved a new statute of the Committee of Soviet Women.

A 355-member committee of Soviet women was elected. Zoya Pukhova, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was elected its chairman.

CPSU Greetings

PM031237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee Greetings Message to All-Union Women's Conference]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee ardently and cordially greets the participants in the All-Union Women's Conference.

It is noteworthy that the conference is taking place in the year of the Great October's 70th anniversary. Socialism freed women from economic and social oppression, gave them equal opportunities with men to work, be educated, and participate in political and social life, and shaped their new image as ardent patriots, tireless workers, and fully equal masters of the country. Soviet women have written in the heroic annals of the Land of the Soviets numerous pages of unfading revolutionary, combat, and labor accomplishments of which our people are rightfully proud.

Soviet women's enterprising and creative role is vividly displayed today in all sectors of the national economy -- in production and in the social sphere, in science and in culture, and in education. Soviet women's industry and talent, their knowledge and their active civic stance, and their high standards of organization and discipline are helping to resolve the revolutionary tasks of the country's socioeconomic development set by the 27th CPSU Congress. The people respond with profound gratitude to the mothers' noble labor and to women's invaluable contribution to the upbringing of children and the forming and consolidation of the family. Representing an influential force in socialist society, women play an active part in political life and in restructuring, and are doing much to affirm the ideals and values of our system.

The women's councils -- active public bodies born in the course of socialist building -- are helping to further boost women's role and importance in society's life. They are making their presence fully felt in our time. The creation of a widespread network of women's councils and their amalgamation within a single system headed by the Committee of Soviet Women constitute an important step along the path of the democratization of Soviet society and the development of the people's socialist self-management.

Women's councils are called upon to be reliable assistants of the party in more fully involving women in sociopolitical life, in running the affairs of state and society, and in resolving production, social, ideological, and moral tasks. It is an important task of women's councils to help develop women's creative potential, uphold their rights and interests, be implacable toward breaches of the law on motherhood and childhood, and aim for favorable conditions for women's labor and relaxation. These self-directing organs are capable of achieving much. Let them act energetically, creatively, and vigorously.

No task is more important now than the strengthening of peace on earth. The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe from mankind and establish an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding among the peoples.

There is no doubt that Soviet women will continue to bear aloft the banner of peace, will engage in successful cooperation will all forces of goodwill, and will play an even more active role in the antiwar struggle.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the participants in the conference fruitful work and success in resolving the topical tasks of the women's movement. Much happiness and good health, prosperity and joy, and a peaceful future to you, dear women!

The CPSU Central Committee

OFFICIALS ATTEND INTERNAL AFFAIRS COLLEGIUM

LD041911 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Feb 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] There was a session today of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs with the participation of the ministers of internal affairs of the union republics and the chiefs of the political departments.

The collegium discussed the results of the official activities of the internal affairs bodies for the year 1986 and measures for the further strengthening of socialist legality, law and order, strengthening the preservation of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens. In his speech Comrade Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs, noted that it is necessary to strengthen the links between internal affairs bodies and labor collectives and public organizations, to expand openness and to regularly inform the population of the results of law enforcement activity. Particular attention was paid to the further intensification of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, drug abuse, the exposure and investigation of crimes.

Comrade Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the collegium.

NIKONOV VISITS KIROV OBLAST ENTERPRISES 2-4 FEB

LD041806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet, was in Kirov Oblast from 2 to 4 February. He visited enterprises of the processing industry and trade and stopped in farms in the oblast. During the meetings and conversations with managers, specialists and workers at enterprises and farm workers, the subject of discussion was raising the effectiveness of the resources invested in the agro-industrial complex and the further growth of labor productivity on the basis of relations based on financial autonomy and forms of organizations based on contracting. Attention was paid to the necessity for full utilization of available raw materials, the introduction of outstanding experience into production, the raising of the productivity of fields and farming units and more energetic socio-economic transformations on the land.

During discussions with scientific employees of the Luch science and production association of the Kirov meadow and marsh testing station [lugobolotnaya opytnaya stantsiya], a branch of the All-union Research Institute for Organic Fertilizers and Peat, and the professors and teaching staff of the agricultural institute, the importance of a close link between science and production was stressed, as well as the need to create scientific production systems on the basis of business contracts, where payment for the labor of the workers must depend fully on the final production result.

A meeting took place with members of the oblast club of party and Komsomol veterans, at which the talks was of the need for close contact between work and young people; the huge role of veterans in the education of the young generation was stressed.

Comrade Nikonov met voters from the Kirov constituency and analyzed in detail progress in the implementation of the voters' mandates on the construction and introduction of housing, schools, pre-school establishments, roads and trade, consumer and health amenities -- which are of enormous importance for the Oblast's socio-economic development.

At a gathering of the aktiv of the oblast party organization progress in the implementation of the plan tasks for the 5-year plan was discussed. Attention was paid to raising the role of primary party organizations in the restructuring of all aspects of life, the future deepening of democracy and the improvement of work with cadres, in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum of January 1987.

Comrade Bakatin, 1st secretary of the Kirov CPSU obkom, and Comrade (Osminin) chairman of the oblispolkom, were with Comrade Nikonov on his journey in the oblast.

KAZAKH SSR DECREE STRENGTHENS CRIMINAL CODE

LD041622 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 4 February 1987 adopted a decree on the introduction of changes and additions to the Criminal Code of the Kazakh SSR, directed at hardening the struggle against infringements on the personal property of citizens.

Liability for the commission of thefts, burglaries and violent robbery has been increased. The presidium has decreed that commission of the cited crimes by alcholics, drug addicts and persons who evaded socially useful labor in a circumstance that aggravates the liability of the guilty party and attracts a more severe punishment.

This decree is being published in full in the republican press, and comes into force from the moment of its publication.

FILM DIRECTOR HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON NEW FILM

LD292316 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] We follow with a report about a press conference of the Soviet film director Tengiz Abuladze, about his film The Repentance. Many Western journalists, breaking all records of efficiency, have already written about the film, though they haven't seen it yet. Those were the words with which the chief of the Information Service, Gennadiy Gerasimov, opens a regular press conference at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

We now have a report on the press conference of the Georgian film director Tengiz Abuladze held in Moscow after the screening of his film The Repentance. The film was first shown in the Georgian capital Tbilisi and now it will be shown all over the Soviet Union.

Our world is threatened by a crisis, the extent of which is not clear to those who have the power to take great decisions for good or evil.

The Repentance is a film about tyranny, about the disasters caused to humanity in all countries and all times by tyrants and dictators, who cover their crimes by fine words. The main character of the film The Repentance, Boralam Aradvidze is exactly that type: a tall, corpulent man wearing a black quasi-military coat, buttoned to the top.

Speaking from the town hall balcony is the new mayor, Boralam Aradvidze: [begin soundtrack recording of Aradvidze speaking in Russian with superimposed English translation] We will not disrupt anybody, neither by word nor need. We're to be vigilant and see through the enemy. That is our first task. Motherland is in danger, gentlement. Let our people be like a fist, like the Great China Wall, insurmountable for the enemy. Confucius said: It's hard to catch a black cat in a dark room, especially if it's not there. We're facing a difficult task indeed, but nothing can stop us. If we set ourselves to it, we'll catch a black cat in a black room, even if it's not there. [end recording]

Boralam Aradvidze is modeled on all vicious rulers of the world, said the director of the film The Repentence, Tengiz Abuladze, who's 62. We meant to show what atrocities have happened in all countries beginning from Adam and Eve, when all power was concentrated in the hands of one man.

Finding Abuladze's explanation insufficient, the correspondent of the French Radio and Television raised his hand. I think that for the Western audience, The Repentance is a film about Stalin.

And why not about the black colonels in Greece, or about the Latin American dictators? It might happen anytime, anywhere, said Abuladze.

But are there any historical parallels with the Soviet Union, insisted THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent?

It's no secret that our state lived through a disgraceful stage in its history. That was the year 1937, answers Tengiz Abuladze. It is also reflected in the film, but I repeat that Boralam is a generalized figure.

The film The Repentence was made in 1984, but released only in 1986. How do you account for the delay, asked a correspondent of the Canadian radio.

As you know, our country is now undergoing a time of reform, answered Tengiz Abuladze. A struggle is going on between the progressive and conservative forces. It is those conservative forces that delayed releasing The Repentance.

And what did the party leadership say to it, asked the correspondent of the Swedish radio. The party leaders treated the film with attention and friendliness. Helpful to the creators of the film was Eduard Shevardnadze, who was then the first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party.

The initial response of the Soviet public to the film can be judged from what happened in Georgia, where it was shown in the cinemas and on television. It was a great success. The Public Opinion Institute conducted a poll in three cinemas: 99.7 percent of the audience approved the film, and only 27 persons were against it. It may be noted that they were all lawyers aged from 60 to 80. The film The Repentance is a deep philosophical reflection on human history and (?in it) is a repentance of all mankind.

MURAKHOVSKIY VISITS GEORGIAN FLOODS ZONE

LD031651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Members of the government commission for elimination of the consequences of the natural disaster in Georgia today visited Khobi, Tskhakaya, Zugdidi and Mestia Rayons. They familiarized themselves with the situation on the spot, met and talked with the people. Measures are being carried out to give aid to the stricken areas, to supply them with fuel, products, medicines, and to evacuate people from the danger zone to population areas previously prepared for them.

Comrade Murakhovskiy, chairman of the government commission, was accompanied by Comrade Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Comrade Cherkeziya, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

COMPARISON OF KAPITONOV AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 January carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report on the Auditing Commission Report given by I.V. Kapitonov, Chairman of the Auditing Commission. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Session of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission" given at the 29 January session of the Auditing Commission, has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 30 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 19-21, revealing the following variations:

Page R 20, paragraph one, line four reads in PRAVDA: democratization of our society and the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country were submitted... (supplying additional passage)

Paragraph four, line three reads in PRAVDA: regarding the payment of Party membership dues has deteriorated and Party budget funds are not... (supplying additional passage)

Page R 21, paragraph four, line one PRAVDA reads: A.A. Nizovtseva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom: P.I. Yermolov, first secretary of Pavlodar Kazakhstan Communist Party Obkom; I.I. Kostyukov, chairman of the Metallurgical Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee; G.V. Kasyanova, weaver at the Krasnoyarsk Silk Combine: and L.L. Krivoruchko, first secretary of Vinnitsa Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, spoke at the Session. They said that Auditing work... (supplying names of speakers)

BRIEFS

FASHION EXHIBITION AT HERMITAGE -- Leningrad February 3 TASS -- The exhibition "Yves Saint Laurent: 28 Years of Creative Work" which opened today in the Hermitage here features 150 fashions. Earlier it was shown in New York, Beijing, Paris and Moscow. Academician Boris Piotrovski, director of the Hermitage, told TASS that they were waiting impatiently for the exhibition "Russia -- France: Age of Enlightenment" to come from Paris. In Autumn, following Saint Laurent's exhibition, the hermitage will send to Paris a big exhibition of Russian costumes ranging from the time of Peter the Great to the present day. It will also include paintings, furniture and works of decorative art. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 3 Feb 87 LD]

OFFICIALS TAKE PART IN TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Power Workers

PM050857 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Congress"]

[Text] The congress of the Electrical Power Station and Electrical Industry Workers Union began its work in Moscow yesterday. The delegates will discuss the trade union's tasks in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and will elect the trade union's leadership organs and delegates to the 18th USSR Trade Unions Congress.

V.M. Frolyshev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Power Engineering Section; B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and AUCCTU Secretary V.N. Makeyev are taking part in the congress' work.

Defense Industry Workers

LD032345 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1635 GMT 3 Feb 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Trade Union of Workers in the Defense Industry has ended in Moscow. Problems concerning the development of creativity among the workers and their broad participation in the selection and deployment of cadres were examined. The congress has drawn up ways to radically increase labor productivity, improve the quality of consumer goods, and save resources. Concrete tasks for the trade unions to accelerate the industry's social and economic development were defined. Comrade Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the congress.

Trade Cooperatives Workers

PM041007 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jan 87 p 2

[Unattributed report under general heading: "Work Completed"]

[Text] The congress of the state trade and consumer cooperative workers trade union has completed its work in Moscow. Delegates discussed issues connected with the restructuring of trade union work and outlined ways to improve the quality of service to shoppers.

A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, N.A. Stashenkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Section, L.D. Kazakov, secretary of the AUCCTU, and the leaders of ministries and departments took part in the congress' work.

The congress elected the trade union's new Central Committee and auditing commission, and delegates to the 18th USSR Trade Union Congress.

A plenum of the trade union's new Central Committee was held. G.N. Zamytskaya was elected chairman of the trade union's Central Committee.

Electronics Industry

PM301135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Working More Effectively"]

[Text] Ways of creating and starting up series production of fundamentally new goods were discussed 21 January at the Sixth Congress of the Electronics Industry Workers' Trade Union. V.I. Shimko, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments took part in the congress' work.

Officials Elected

PM221605 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 January 1987 carries on page 1 under the headline "Trade Union Congresses" a 100-word unattributed report on the Moscow congress of the Aviation Industry Workers Union which states that "V.V. Kozlov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Defense Industry Section, AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov, and leaders of ministries and departments participated in the work of the congress." G.K. Albov was reportedly elected chairman of the trade union's Central Committee.

The newspaper also carries on page 1 a 100-word unattributed report on the Moscow congress of the Maritime and River Fleet Workers Union, which states that "V.I. Davydov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Section, AUCCTU Secretary G.I. Yanayev, and ministry leaders participated in the work of the congress." K.Yu. Matskyavichyus was reportedly elected chairman of the trade union's Central Committee.

Leningrad Interunion Conference

PM291735 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[LENTASS report: "Along the Path of Restructuring. 17th Leningrad Oblast Interunion Trade Union Conference"]

[Excerpts] The problems of restructuring trade unions' activity under the new conditions of economic management and enhancing their role in the solution of the tasks of accelerated economic and social development set by the 27th CPSU Congress were at the center of attention of delegates to the 17th Leningrad Oblast Interunion Trade Union Conference, held at the Tauride Palace yesterday. [passage omitted]

Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom, spoke at the conference. He said:

Comrade Delegates!

The party links the fundamental tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, set by the 27th CPSU Congress, directly with the processes of the further deepening of socialist democracy, broad involvement of working people in running the state, and activation of the human factor, which is the most important reserve for restructuring.

This process is now steadily gathering pace, spreading both in width and in depth, encompassing the practical activity of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs and largely determining the end results of the economy's development.

As you know, the plan and socialist pledges of working people in Leningrad and the oblast for the 1st year of the 5-year plan period were fulfilled on the whole, and were overfulfilled in terms of several most important positions. Positive developments clearly emerged in industry, agriculture, transport, and a number of other sectors in the economy in the course of the implementation of the "Intensification-90" program.

But we have no grounds for complacency: A considerable number of labor collectives still fail to cope with plan targets or to meet contract obligations for output deliveries and are slow to improve output quality. The reserves contained in savings of labor resources, raw and other materials, and energy sources are not fully utilized. Serious amendments are needed in the social orientation of many labor collectives' development plans.

As you can see, we are talking about large-scale questions, which acquire particular importance under the conditions of implementing the course of acceleration.

All this makes it necessary to evaluate more demandingly and exactingly the progress of restructuring in trade unions which, despite certain achievements, have still not managed to make full use of their vast potential and their enormous resources and capacities.

The point is, it seems that the oblast trade union council and the sectoral staffs of our largest organization have not managed to single out from among the multiplicity of current affairs and problems the main avenues for the application of their energies, so as to radically enhance the fruitfulness of their work. Many trade union committees, while verbally advocating new approaches, have in practice not shifted from the old rut and rely not so much on the masses as on their own apparatus, not so much on living contacts with people as on all sorts of paperwork and circulars.

As in the past, socialist competition is not fully oriented toward the new conditions of economic management. Genuinely vital and necessary work often "drowns" in formalism. Insufficient attention is given to the introduction of advanced forms of labor organization and incentives which enhance everyone's responsibility for the common result and develop people's initiative and creative output. These and other shortcomings have been repeatedly pointed out to the oblast trade union council leadership, but the situation is changing for the better very slowly.

When solving the tasks of further boosting working people's production and social activeness today, their implementation must begin with a sharp turn by trade union organs to face people directly -- both collectives as a whole and each person individually.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress emphasized that social policy and the working people's interests must always be paramount for trade unions.

It must always be borne in mind that daily concern for workers' working and living conditions and for their free time and leisure is an important factor in enhancing production efficiency.

But this approach is still far from being a daily norm in all labor collectives, and trade union organs have not taken an active and assertive stance on these questions.

Recently I have had several opportunities to visit the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" Association's "Turboatomgaz" plant. Ventilation in recently constructed blocks is inefficient, consumer service facilities and the canteen are not properly fitted, and this causes justified complaints by workers there.

Lines in canteens, poor standards of service for people, and unsatisfactory quality of prepared food have become commonplace occurrences. It would be incorrect to claim that nothing is being done in this direction. But real positive advances here are hardly noticeable. Even in major enterprises like "Elektrosila," "Krasnyy Treugolnik," "Vibrator," and others, the availability of seating in dining rooms is several times below the normatives.

And the slackening of attention to consumer services problems in workers' hostels is absolutely impermissible.

Enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Local Industry and Municipal Services Workers Union Oblast Committee have 131 hostels with only 1 canteen and 14 snack bars. Unfortunately, this is far from an isolated example.

Trade union committees fail to take effective measures to organize a developed services area directly at production units. Only six industrial enterprises have their own consumer service units. Inadequate use is made of the possibilities offered by mobile consumer services.

Each one of these shortcomings represents obvious errors by trade union organs, in whose activity one notices, as before, indifference, sluggishness, and failure to monitor the fulfillment of their own decisions, including such important decisions as collective contracts which are, essentially, a law of an enterprise's internal life.

In this context I would like to remind you that today the tasks of acceleration allow no time for people to wait to be prodded or to shelve the solution of pressing questions. The tactics of the struggle for restructuring persistently dictate that, in the very nearest future, people should be able to taste its real fruit.

Trade union committees must be more resolute in facing the problem of improving people's health, which is of enormous economic and political importance. It is well known that trade unions appropriate vast sums from their budgets for the development of physical culture and sports. But are they always efficiently utilized, do they help to comprehensively affirm a healthy way of life rather than just the training of established sportsmen? Far from it, it seems.

The practice of self-deception whereby inflated figures are produced to show success in the population's mass involvement in physical culture and sports, when this work is actually reduced to sporadic collective events, must be ended.

Let me cite some specific figures. As a result of working people's illness, the average annual shortfall in output supplied by the region's industry is in excess of R1.5 billion! Add to this the R300 million which the state pays in the same period in hospital expenses. As you can see, the losses are enormous, and they necessitate a quest for effective ways to reduce them.

It must be said bluntly that our economy suffers great damage through the inadequate attention given by trade union committees to the efficient utilization of the work time fund. [paragraph continues]

Last year more than 3,000 persons in industry in Leningrad and the oblast and around 1,000 in the construction industry failed to report for work every day as a result of absenteeism, whole-day or in-shift breakdowns, or absence with the administration's consent alone.

Inspections of the enterprises' transfer to multishift work system brought to light numerous instances of unauthorized reductions of shift duration. There were cuts of between 1 and 4 hours.

It is well known that trade unions have been given major rights in the elaboration of labor legislation norms and rules. And yet these rights are often not backed by corresponding responsibility.

Organizational and explanatory work by trade unions in the process of production collectives' transition to complete financial autonomy, self-financing, and self-capitalization must not be neglected. All the new elements that are decisively invading our life and the practice of restructuring must be correctly understood and supported by working people. Without this understanding and support it will be impossible to involve the masses in the complex process of transformations, in the struggle against routine and inertia.

This issue depends to a considerable extent on raising the level of economic knowledge among the broadest strata of the population. It is difficult to expect positive qualitative changes in production management without serious improvement of the condition and organization of this work.

Trade unions exercise leadership of the broadest form for propaganda of economic knowledge and front-ranking experience -- the schools for communist labor. Leningrad and the oblast have more than 22,000 of them based on teams alone. It is, however, no secret that many of them exist only on paper, formally. This must be firmly stopped, and the work of these schools must be switched to the tracks of current economic tasks.

Take if you will, for example, the transition to new wage and salary scales which started in the first days of January. Facts prove that, in a number of collectives, its essence has simply not been explained to ordinary working people. As a result, not just some workers but even some trade union aktiv members who, as in past times, believe that they are simply going to receive just another pay increase without making additional demands of everyone to increase production efficiency. Quite a few questions are also raised by the transfer of enterprises to the multishift work system, the use of the normative method of profit distribution, and the changes in evaluation criteria for economic activity.

All these matters demand serious and thoughtful explanatory work, which must be organized in labor collectives by the trade union committees.

It is perfectly obvious that trade union organizations today must be headed by authoritative, competent and socially active people, capable of displaying independence and innovation in work and skilled in leading others.

In this context, the problems of the selection and education of cadres in line with the spirit and demands of the time acquire particular urgency. It is time to learn to promote officials in the most important sectors not on the basis of questionnaires and formal replies but on the results of their production and social activity, which are the most objective and most accurate criterion for the assessment of any man.

Unfortunately, this approach has still not become the norm everywhere. The result is that trade union organizations are at times headed by bureaucrats who tackle not so much the pressing production and social questions in collectives, as the compilation of paperwork and protocols. Mercenary people and careerists sneak into responsible positions, and their main concern is their personal interests and requirements.

Last year alone, the chairman of the Machine Building and Instrument Making Workers Union Oblast Committee, the chairman of the Education, Higher Schools, and Scientific Institutions Workers Union Oblast Committee, the trade union committee chairmen at the "Istochnik" Science and Production Association, the "Sevmorgeologiya" Production Association, the Blokhin streetcar depot, the No. 36 Motor Vehicle Transport Enterprise, and a number of others were removed from their posts ahead of time for serious omissions and errors.

Effective measures were taken recently to improve cadres policy in trade unions. Promotion to leadership positions was given to energetic and enterprising comrades who had built up a good reputation in social affairs and possess the necessary practical experience.

The main point is to not slacken but to tirelessly build up efforts in this direction, to constantly and seriously pursue a demanding and exacting policy in the selection and education of cadres. It must be aimed at improving the style of the apparatus' activity and of work with trade union aktiv members, of whom the region has more than 1.3 million. This is a tremendous force, whose potential must be utilized with proper efficiency.

It is incumbent on trade unions to master the complex science of administration and economic management. The scale of the masses' participation in state and social affairs and their contribution to ensuring large-scale economic and social advance depend on the extent to which trade unions will be successful in coping with this task. The implementation of our plans depends on intensive daily work by each and every one, on organization and selflesness in collectives' work. This is indeed the guarantee of fulfillment of the socialist pledges recently adopted by working people in Leningrad and the oblast for this year, the year of the Great October Socialist Revolution's 70th anniversary.

Approaching this important historical landmark, we note that the country has traveled a long and complex path in the past decades. It has created a powerful industrial, scientfic, and technical potential enabling it to solve economic and social tasks at a qualitatively different and considerably higher level. To make full use of it means to ultimately ensure that society is launched into a new orbit of development.

This is the objective pursued by the socialist competition in honor of the glorious date in the motherland's history, now launched in the region at the initiative of team leaders and workers who were delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress. This truly vital and keen work must be at the center of trade union organizations' attention.

Back in the past, in his letter to the Fifth All-Russian Trade Union Congress, V.I. Lenin called for the stepping up and improvement of work with all energy and from all directions. Today, under the conditions of restructuring and fundamental transformations, this call has not lost its effectiveness or topicality. It is the radical improvement and stepping up of work that constitutes the most important lever for boosting the influence of trade unions on all aspects of our life.

Allow me to wish you all practical successes in this activity and specific creative contribution to the implementation of the innovative strategy of acceleration.

Metallurgy, Consumer Cooperative

LD261036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] In Moscow today the congresses of two trade unions begin working -- of workers in the metallurgical industry and workers in state trade and consumer cooperatives. It is scarcely necessary to say how much in the development of our economy depends on the work of collectives in these branches. Unfortunately, both of them are in great debt to the state. In the past 5-year plan period, the metallurgists did not fulfill their task for the growth in the volume of production and labor productivity, for quality of production and reduction in expenditure. There are many complaints against trade workers. For the sake of objectivity, it should be said that last year the first shifts in these branches took place. But the real restructuring is still ahead so that the congresses of both trade unions are faced with pondering the situation from all sides and critically and determining their place in the tackling of the economic and social tasks.

Dolgikh, Vedernikov Attend

LD261111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0901 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Measures to intensify metallurgical production and to implement the social programs which have been mapped out for the 12th 5-year plan period are being discussed by delegates to the 13th congress of the Metallurgical Industry Workers Union. Those taking part in it will map out ways of restructuring the activity of the trade union organizations aimed at raising the performance of labor collectives, improving the quality of output and lowering manufacturing costs.

Taking part in the work of the congress are Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Yastrebov, head of the Heavy Industry and Power Engineering Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

RAILWAY MINISTER ON PLANS TO OVERCOME SHORTFALLS

LD030300 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Feb 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Leonid Elin and Nikolay Chirkov video report]

[Excepts] [Elin] I wish to acquaint you with a report of the RSFSR's Central Statistical Administration that has just reached the editorial office, which is devoted to the results of the work of industry and agriculture last year. Here are some figures: The entire increase in industrial and agricultural output has been secured through the growth in the productivity of labor. The fulfillment of the plan for deliveries of industrial output provided for in the contracts amounted to 98.6 percent. But, after all, this 1.4 percent is tantamount to deliveries of output, so essential to numerous enterprises, falling short of the target. Gross output in agriculture amounted to R 2.6 billion -- 11 percent more than the annual average in the 11th 5-Year Plan. [passage omitted]

Conversation about the fulfillment of plan and contractual obligations was in progress during a press conference staged at the USSR Ministry of Railways. It was noted during the press conference that in connection with the difficult weather conditions and the failures in the work of the transport industry, railwaymen failed to transport 30 million tonnes of freight provided for in the plans in January -- this is tantamount to almost 3 days work of this industry. What are the country's railwaymen's plans to make good this deficit? I put this question to Nikolay Semenovich Konarev, USSR minister of railways.

[Konarev] Concretely this will be implemented in this way: The January-February-April plan, for it is during this period that we plan to make good the shortfall in the transloading operations, has already assumed a definite shape; the plan targets are ambitious. These figures partially provide for clearing off the backlog; however, much of this task of clearing it off will be done through overfulfilling the plans, through adoption of augmented plans for the subsequent months. We are counting on petroleum processing workers working well, dispatching their output. We are counting on the timber industry people; they have now taken their work rather well in hand -- this goes for the transportation of timber, too -- and we can now see that if we are good in providing train cars for them, they will now be capable of loading up no less than 11,000 cars -- much more than provided for in the plan. We are counting on the stepping up of the work of the entire construction industry complex. Coalminers do have output at hand: they now have 29 million tonnes of coal, so there is something to transport. It is our task to prcvide sufficient number of cars.

[Elin] This is currently the chief problem at all railways. Often cars arrive at stations in this state. These clips were taken by our Kemerovo correspondent at Zaboyshchik Station. Deliveries of empty cars to the station are not steady. The trouble also is that not each and every empty car arrives in a fit condition: The sides and bottom are dented, hatches and doors are unhinged, there are numerous holes and cracks. [video shows people inspecting railway car, some of which appear to be in less than satisfactory state.]

[Chirkov] Ivan Sergeyevich, how many unfit cars reach Kuzbass every 24 hours?

[I.S. Smokota, head of the car pool service of the Kemerovo railway] Unfortunately, about a third of the cars that arrived in Kuzbass today are unfit. If you add to this that more than 400 cars arrive with large remains of cargo that was not unloaded; from two to five tonnes, then the picture of the difficulties we in Kuzbass are facing in connection with coal loading operations becomes clear.

[Elin] We wish to name the chief culprits of deliveries of unfit cars to the Kremerovo Railway. They are industrial enterprises in Sverdlovsk, Perm, Chelyabinsk and Alma-Ata Oblasts. [passage omitted]

MURAKHOVSKIY ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL UNION CONGRESS

PM221509 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Jan 87 p 2

[Report by O. Akulova and V. Tsarev: "Focusing Attention on Labor and Everyday Life. The First Congress of the Agro-industrial Complex Workers Union"]

[Excerpts] The First Congress of the Agro-industrial Complex Workers Union was held over 3 days in Moscow. With a sense of high responsibility the delegates summed up the trade union's work in the period under review. The delegates focused attention on the discussion of the big and crucial tasks facing trade union organizations in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions in the struggle to develop the country's economy, improve the living standard of agro-industrial complex workers, and comprehensively improve their working and everyday living conditions.

The scale and complexity of the tasks facing the country, M.B. Ryzhkov, chairman of the union Central Committee, said in his report, demand that trade union and economic bodies accelerate scientific-technical progress, get more out of the available production potential, and make better use of the experience of leading production workers and innovators. The cardinal transformations in the economy's agrarian sector have given rise to fundamentally new approaches in trade union development as well as to the need for nearly all the collectives in the country's agro-industrial complex to get together in a single trade union. Naturally, the trade union bears a large degree of responsibility for the state of affairs in the agro-industrial complex.

The main speaker and the congress delegates welcomed the positive changes currently taking place in the agro-industrial complex, focused attention on the critical assessment of the work done, and treated as absolutely crucial the question of how to increase the trade union's role in the struggle to fulfill the tasks confronting it. [passage omitted]

Speaking in the debate, V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, analyzed the course of the work and noted that it is necessary to consolidate and develop the positive changes that have occurred in the agro-industrial complex. Inertia and red tape are being overcome at all levels of management and production, discipline is stronger, and things are better organized.

The speaker stressed that the new management conditions provide an opportunity for making better use of the mechanism of commodity-money relationships, but as yet not all economic managers have learned to make active use of economic levers for accelerating production intensification. Extensive practice shows success is achieved primarily by the use of intensive factors. Intensive techniques have already played and must continue to play an invaluable role in grain production and in dairy and meat livestock raising. But not everywhere have livestock unit specialists, machine operators, and workers mastered the intricacies of intensive techniques. Trade union committees, in conjunction with economic leaders, must take care to improve cadres' expertise and awareness and organize permanent training of them everywhere. It is important to ensure that financial autonomy and collective and family contracts actively operate to the benefit of production intensification. There are frequent cases of formalism and some leaders try to introduce the contract form of labor organization without adequate preparation. Administrative meddling must be overcome and democratic forms of production management developed. Trade union organizations have a particularly important part to play in this. Whether each working person is aware of the inherent link between production development and the solution of social problems largely depends on them. [passage omitted]

An organizational plenum of the Agro-Industrial Complex Workers Union Central Committee elected the union Central Committee Presidium. M.B. Ryzhikov was elected chairman of the union Central Committee; A.S. Davydov was elected deputy chairman, and V.M. Bondarenko, V.S. Pavlenko, A.I. Popov, L.A. Semenycheva, and V.M. Nikitinykh were elected secretaries.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 22-28 JAN REPORTED

LD290128 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 22-28 January 1987. GMT times of broadcasts are given in brackets at the end of each item.

No fileworthy reports monitored for 22 January.

23 January
Spring preparations are proceeding faster than the same time last year on Belorussia's farms: there will be 2,000 more high-powered tractors this spring; seeds have been prepared in sufficient quantity for sowing grains, potatoes, flax and beet. Intensive methods are to be used on the greater part of spring crops. [0204]

Orenburg has started snow retention: snow here is up to 50 cm deep. Two-shift operations have been organized. [0304]

Snow retention work has been completed on 16 million hectares in Kazakhstan. This is half the total area to be treated. [1200]

Farmers in Surkhan Darya Oblast have started harvesting intermediate crops for green feed. Such crops occupy about 100,000 hectares in Uzbekistan this year, and will provide about 1.5 million tonnes of feed. [1200]

No fileworthy reports monitored for 24-25 January.

26 January
Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Omsk Oblast are experiencing a shortage of standard seeds, as a result of unfavorable conditions from frosts of last summer and autumn. [0700]

27 January
The first 100,000 tonnes of cotton seed have been prepared for sowing in Uzbekistan. In Dzhizak and Fergana Oblasts, however, with just a few days before the sowing units start work, most of the seed still has not undergone primary processing. [0304]

Preparations for the sowing in the Ukraine of around 1.7 million hectares of sugar beet are coming to an end. Following processing, 97 percent of seed is first rate for sowing. The delivery of sugar beet seed to Belorussia, the Baltic regin, Kazakhstan and Kirgizia has begun. [0500]

Don machine operators have prepared all soil tilling and sowing equipment for the spring field work. [0900]

28 January

The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Kazakhstan today completed the formation of agricultural contract teams and team units. They number about 15,000 this year. The contract system and full financial autonomy are to be applied on two-thirds of the republic's arable land. This has been shown to increase the per hectare yield of the land. [1200]

Grain and pulse seeds have now been prepared in East Kazakhstan Oblast. There are 120,000 tonnes of the first and second grade. The sowing of seeds graded to produce a high yield in local conditions will be increased this year. [1400]

MOSCOW TV STRESSES NEED TO PREPEARE FOR SPRING

OW270001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 Jan 87

[From the Vremya newscast; Lvashchenko video talk]

[Text] Reports on the beginning of spring field work, the sowing of summer grain crops, and winter crops shooting up in Central Asia appeared unexpectedly in the flow of reports on strong frosts and abundant snowfalls. Warm February days are not far off. Don, Kuban, ans Stavropol region agricultural workers are impatiently waiting for them, in order to trap the scanty moisture as early as possible and begin sowing straight away. Winters with harsh frosts do not often mean a good spring, yet preparations for it must be intensified from day to day.

The CPSU Central Committee has recently discussed specific measures that will make it possible to carry out the growing volume of field work in good time. The problem is that the dry summer and fall did not make it possible to sow winter crops on the total area in some regions. The ones that were sown did not have time to develop sufficiently, and are now suffering from frosts. It is clear today that they will have to be repaired in some places and even resown in many areas. It is essential to have reliable seed stocks in the existing situation. Such stocks do exist, but their handling is progressing unsatisfactorily in Siberia, the non-Chernozem Region, and Central Asia. The Ukraine is delaying the supply of pea, barley, and corn seeds; the RSFSR, oats and rape seeds. In some places the machine operators will have to work 1.5 and double shifts in the spring in order to fulfill the tasks within the specified time. The pace and quality of machinery repairs are still low, and that applies first of all to high power tractors, fertilizer spreaders, and sprinklers. The Noginsk Fuel Equipment Plant, the "Odessa-Pochvomash" Plant, the "Altayskiy Traktornyy" Plant, the "Krasnyy Aksay" Plant, the "Avto-Aggregatnyy" Plant in Michurinsk, and the Motors Plant in Yaroslavl, agro-industrial complex partners of the agricultural workers, are the guilty parties here. They supply the villages with far from the required consignments of spare parts. All that can be corrected, there is still time for that. However well the equipment, seeds, and fertilizers are prepared, success will not come if no struggle for moisture is waged in winter. Frosts are now bringing in the moisture. By trapping snow, agricultural workers prevent the snow from falling into gullies, ravines, and forest belts. Soon it will be time to organize operational headquarters for fighting floods. The experience of past harsh winters shows that properly erected snow walls prevent spring waters from washing away slopes, expanding old and creating new ravines. Most of the moisture here goes into the ground or is let into ponds and water reservoirs. Winter is now behind and spring is rushing the agricultural workers.

CREWMEN OF SOYUZ TM-2 SPACE FLIGHT NAMED

LD051103 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1022 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Baykonur Cosmodrome, 5 Feb (TASS) -- The state commission has set the launch time for the spacecraft "Soyuz TM-2" for the night of 5-6 February, at 0038 hours Moscow Time [2138 GMT, 5 February].

Yuriy Romanenko, twice hero of the Soviet Union, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, and crew member in two previous flights, has been confirmed as the flight commander. Aleksandr Laveykin, who is taking part in a space flight for the first time, has been appointed flight engineer.

FRENCH COSMONAUTS TRAIN FOR MIR SPACE STATION

LD222207 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- French pilots Jean-Loup Chretien and Michel Tognini have resumed general space training at the stellar township outside Moscow after a short vacation.

One of them will take part in a joint Soviet-French space mission scheduled for 1988, which will last 30 days aboard the Soviet orbiting station Mir (peace).

The flight's program includes a wide range of scientific, engineering, medico-biological and other experiments.

The French pilots are training in the same classes and laboratories as Soviet spacemen and would-be-cosmonauts from Syria and Bulgaria.

Facilities at the Cosmonaut Training Center include flight simulators, mockups of the space vehicles and other study aids along with a variety of special systems for physical exercises and physiological and medical checks such as centrifuges.

Their Russian-language teacher say the French pilots are overcoming the language barrier successfully.

For Chretien, anyway, it wasn't much of a problem from the very beginning: he mastered Russian way back during preparations for the first Soviet-French space mission in 1982.

One of the Paris-based newspapers even joked at the time that he was speaking the native language with a Russian accent.

USSR, W. EUROPE COOPERATING ON SPACE OBSERVATORY

LD030009 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- Research institutions of Holland, West Germany and the European Space Agency are working together with Soviet scientists at the creation of a space observatory that can be docked with the "Mir" space station of the USSR.

There will be four telescopes working in the X-ray range on board the module.

They will help understand the nature of gigantic explosion processes which are going on in our galaxy and in the neighbouring ones. The sphere of work of the third-generation "Mir" station does not confine to astrophysics. It has six docking units to which pilotless and manned spaceships, as well as specialized modules, can be docked.

The central unit of the station is no longer a laboratory cluttered up with equipment, the way it was in the "Salyut" station. It is more like a compromise between a wardroom and a gym where the crew can have a good rest and practice sports. However, this section is not just a recreation centre, for the main control mechanisms, specifically control boards and on-board computers, are located there.

The first expedition with a crew including Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev worked at the station for some four months from March to July, 1986. They adjusted on-board electronic equipment and a new communication system connecting the station with the earth via a special "Luch" satellite. A flight from "Mir" to "Salyut-7" was carried out for the first time in the history of space exploration. After working for some time on board the "Salyut-7" station, the cosmonauts returned to "Mir".

Soviet scientists believe that various large-size structures will soon begin to be built in space. The building of space structures will require interorbital flights and people's walkouts into space for assembling the structures. When working in the "Mir" station, Kizim and Solovyev twice staged this experiment during the testing of a space truss, which is one of the elements of space structures.

Extensive experience of complicated manned space flights has been accumulated in the USSR. It was calculated that during all the years of space exploration all the cosmonauts had spent a total of 17 years in space. Soviet cosmonauts account for 12 years and American ones for a little more than five years.

SPACE OFFICIALS COMMENT ON GLAVKOSMOS PLANS

AU111740 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jan 87 p 4

[Interview with Aleksandr Dunayev, chief of Glavkosmos, and I. Alekseyev, director of Litsenzintransmash, by NOVOSTI's Aleksandr Yuskovets: "Star Peace: Joint Advance Into Space" -- time and place of interview not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] In the USSR the Glavkosmos organization has been set up. Its foreign trade activity is carried out by the Litsenzintorg association through the Litsenzintransmash firm. A. Dunayev, chief of Glavkosmos, and I. Alekseyev, director of Litsenzintransmash, tell of the opportunities which Glavkosmos is opening up for its partners from foreign countries.

A. Dunayev: The Main Administration for the Creation and Utilization of Space Technology [Glavkosmos] in the national economy and in scientific research is coordinating the work on utilizing outer space for peaceful purposes. The USSR has already been successfully cooperating for many years with other countries in research in outer space. Up to now 30 artificial earth satellites have been launched within the framework of the Interkosmos program and under bilateral agreements alone. It is enough for me to mention the joint piloted flights, the Vega international project, the "Lotsman" operation under an agreement with the European Space Agency, and the KOSPAS-SARSAT international satellite system for sea and air rescue.

The scope for cooperation in this area is very broad. Recent years have seen the commercial use of space technology develop to an ever increasing extent. [paragraph continues]

I am thinking of the various meteorological, geodetic, and communications satellites which we are able to put into orbit in accordance with orders from foreign companies. Various instruments and systems developed by foreign partners can be tested in Soviet spaceships. Soviet specialists are prepared to use our space stations to carry out experiments proposed by other countries, photograph national territories from orbit for scientific purposes, and jointly with foreign colleagues to develop installations of commercial use, such as to produce materials for electronics.

[A. Yuskovets] Litsenzintorg is authorized to conclude commercial agreements on behalf of Glavkosmos. What services is it able to offer foreign partners?

A. Dunayev: The launching of foreign satellites into orbit using Soviet carrier rockets. The handing over of Soviet "Khorizont" satellites on a leasing or sale basis to foreign applicants at a defined point in the orbit. Partners may utilize our ground-based equipment to communicate with their satellites and to process the data obtained. We are able to provide for the installation of foreign equipment in our satellites and stations in order to carry out experiments needed by the partner. We are also ready to cooperte in the delivery of foreign equipment.

[A. Yuskovets] What are the first results of your activity?

I. Alekseyev: In 1980 Litsenzintorg reached agreement with the European Space Agency on an additional alternative for placing the "Marex-C" satellite belonging to the international organization into orbit in the event of it proving impossible to carry out the experiment using the "Arianne" carrier rocket.

A. Dunayev: An agreement was signed in 1982 under which it is planned to launch an Indian satellite using a Soviet carrier rocket in order to study the earth at a distance. We are now holding negotiations with a number of state and private capitalist companies, for example, on launching the second-generation "Marex" satellite.

[A. Yuskovets] The Western press has been carrying a lot of speculation on the topic that with the launching of Western European satellites from Soviet territory it will be possible to extract information, and Soviet specialists may be able to gain access to modern Western equipment and technology. What guarantees does the Soviet side provide in this connection?

I. Alekseyev: I consider that these assertions are unfounded. In our negotiations with the representatives of Western organizations we have always reached an understanding on questions of keeping design and technological secrets. The owners of the satellites carry out their servicing themselves, and the owners' exclusive access to the equipment in preparing the experiments is guaranteed by all reasonable measures. If the applicant desires it, a special accompanying group may be formed to ensure that the satellite is not tampered with throughout the period when it is on Soviet territory.

[A. Yuskovets] To what extent are your proposals advantageous?

I. Alekseyev: In our view these proposals are advantageous to the applicants from both the commercial and technical aspect, chiefly because Soviet space equipment is extremely safe. We have recently witnessed big accidents in Western space equipment, accidents which are driving up the insurance costs to compensate for damage and the costs of launching the carrier rockets. At the same time, not a single accident or fault has occurred during the last 35 launches of our "Proton" rocket. For this reason the Soviet prices for launches are not subject to fluctuations. The opportunities for cooperation are truly limitless. One only has to have goodwill. The old truth holds good that trade is a barrier to war.

KURKOTKIN ATTENDS REAR SERVICES CONFERENCE

PM231443 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 87 First Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Capt 3d Rank A. Tkachev report: "Important Tasks for Rear Services Organs"]

[Text] A conference of the leadership personnel of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services has been held. A report was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services.

The speaker summed up the results of last year's activity by rear services organs, analyzed in detail the dynamics of restructuring in districts and fleets, and defined the immediate and long-term tasks of rear services commanders, political organs, and specialists stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the demands of directive documents.

The restructuring of the military economy and the entire activity of rear services organs, the report emphasized, must be aimed at unconditionally ensuring high combat readiness of army and navy forces, raising the quality and efficiency of logistical support for their daily activities, and strengthening law and order and discipline in all links. The hard winter is really testing the readiness of rear services for the ordeal of severe weather conditions. By no means all garrisons have been properly supplied with heat, and rear services do not always cope comprehensively and efficiently with their tasks. Not only practical but also political conclusions must be drawn from these facts, the conference noted, as demanded by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Instances of Breakdowns in Heat Supplies for the Population of Cities in Gorkiy and Murmansk Oblasts."

The conference participants discussed progress in fulfilling the recommendations of the All-Army conference on improving servicemen's life and the results of the first stage of the review-competition for best living conditions in subunits. There was an exchange of experience of party-political work to improve rear services for troops.

Taking part in the conference's work were Colonel General V. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and N. Bay, senior official from the CPSU Central Committee.

CENTRAL ASIAN MILITARY DISTRICT KOMSOMOL MEETS

PM231529 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 87 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "To Every Young Serviceman"]

[Text] The Ninth Red Banner Central Asian Military District Komsomol Conference was held in Alma-Ata 12 January. Its delegates -- servicemen with excellent combat and political training results, highly rated specialists, and Communists working in Komsomol organizations -- held a principled and exacting discussion of the progress in restructuring the activity of the district's Komosomol organizations in the communist education of servicemen and enhancing responsibility for the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The report and the speeches emphasized that the Komsomol organizations of units and subunits under the leadership of commanders, political organs, and party organizations are actively and persistently seeking new ways and forms of patriotic and international education and ridding themselves of obsolete approaches to work with young people. Combat skill is growing, and the servicemen's idological and moral tempering and discipline are strengthening.

At the same time individual Komsomol organizations are still restructuring only slowly. A considerable number of unsolved questions and unutilized opportunities remains outside their field of vision. In some places there is a discrepancy between word and deed, when explanatory work is poorly reinforced by specific measures. The need to get through to every young serviceman and give him all possible assistance in mastering military knowledge and experience was emphasized.

Measures were outlined to galvanize political, organizational, and educational activity and to enhance the vanguard role of Komsomol members in developing socialist competition for a fitting welcome for the 70th anniversary of Great October.

The conference was addressed by Colonel General V.N. Labov, commander of the Central Asian Military District; Lieutenant General G.V. Kochkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Central Asian Military District Political Directorate; and S.A. Abdrakhmanov, first secretary of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committees.

Participating in the work of the conference were G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; V.I. Yefimov, chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Sections; Major General I.K. Petrovas, chief of the troops of the USSR KGB Red Banner Eastern Border District; and O.A. Abdykalykov and R.K. Alimov, first secretaries of the Kirghiz and Tajikistan Komsomol Central Committee respectively.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL ON RISK OF ACCIDENTAL NUCLEAR WAR

AU301235 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jan 87 p 6

[Article by USSR Colonel General Nikolay Chervov in the "Expert's Opinion" column: "Eliminating the Threat of Nuclear War; Acute Danger" -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] In the middle of December 1986 the Pugwash Committee discussed an important problem in Geneva -- the issues of accidental nuclear war. The results of the meeting showed that the scientists who participated in the meeting correctly assumed that the problem has to be resolved, above all, by political means, stressed Colonel general Nikolay Chervov, a USSR Ministry of Defense expert writing about this meeting, he says.

Despite the adopted technical measures, the possibility of an accidental nuclear war resulting from a failure, defect, incorrectly working instruments, and so forth -- no matter how small -- nevertheless exists. Denying such a possibility means closing one's eyes to a real and existing danger. Assurances about the absolute reliability of nuclear weapons, warning systems and the adoption of measures for the use of these weapons concentrate on playing down the degree of nuclear threat and creating the illusion that this threat can only be eliminated by technical measures, thus seeking to substantiate that there is no need for nuclear disarmament.

The fact that the danger of an accidental nuclear war exists is attested to, for example, by the 1971 agreement on measures to reduce the danger of nuclear war between the USSR and the United States, as well as the relevant Soviet-French agreement (1976), and the agreement between the USSR and Great Britain (1977). [paragraph continues]

Naturally, all the parties have been taking every possible technical and organizational measure to minimize the element of chance in this vitally important area, but it cannot be excluded completely.

A cardinal solution to the problem of the elimination of the nuclear danger from the life of mankind can only be found in substantially reducing and subsequently completely scrapping nuclear weapons. In a nuclear space century security cannot be founded forever on the fear of a retaliatory strike, that is, on doctrines of "revenge" or "intimidation," which the West terms eternal immutable truths. For the entire postwar period these doctrines have been accelerating the feverish arms buildup and have brought us into a situation in which the whole of mankind has become the hostage. It is impossible to find the way out of this blind alley by adhering to these doctrines.

The continuation of feverish arms buildup objectively leads to an increase in the nuclear danger; it upsets strategic stability, and drives the world to the verge of war. I will present the facts.

In accordance with the "Star Wars" program, the United States is developing the potential for a "scot free" first strike. New "space-space"- and "space-earth"-type offensive weapons with a practically zero warning time are being developed in American laboratories. The deployment of an extensive space system of antimissile defense will in the future lead to a situation in which the decisions on activating weapons will be received by machines.

The offensive space devices which are being developed in the United states are, according to their characteristics, offensive weapons. They can be used to unexpectedly destroy the other side's most important space satellites in order to "blind" and surprise it, and thus deprive it of the possibility of launching retaliatory actions for the nuclear attack. The space devices developed within the framework of the SDI have a very long range -- 4-5,000 km. Can one consider weapons having a rage of 4-5,000 km defensive weapons? Of course not. They are capable of destroying targets in space and destroying targets on earth from space. According to their range, these weapons are globally deployed in orbit around the earth and, equipped with a maneuvering system, they are capable of popping up above the territory of any state practically at any moment and genuinely endangering its security.

The SDI program is oriented toward the United States acquiring the capability to launch a first strike and achieve military superiority over the USSR and other countries so that it could blackmail them and force its will upon them. This means that, from a purely military viewpoint, SDI undermines the strategic equilibrium and threatens the existing command, control, communications, and surveillance systems.

The same thing can also be said about the development of antisatellite systems. The great importance for strategic stability of the two sides' safety [zabezpecovacie] systems based on utilization of satellites is known. A party which is preparing to launch the first nuclear strike is interested in creating antisatellite systems. This is precisely why Washington's dogged refusal to agree to banning antisatellite systems and destroying the ones that already exist calls for vigilance.

The development of strategic nuclear devices employing the Stealth technology, as well as the deployment in Western Europe of American Pershing II and cruise missiles capable of attacking targets on USSR territory must be regarded as the preparation of a material base for launching surprise attacks. As we know, the flight time of a Pershing II is 8-10 minutes. What can be done in those new minutes? Practically nothing. Also the other American programs for enhancing the strategic nuclear potential do not strengthen stability and security. [paragraph continues]

Was it a coincidence that when on 3 December 1986 voting was conducted in the UN on a resolution on averting feverish armament in space, the United States was the only one of 155 states that did not support that resolution. The White House's betting on military force in international relations must inevitably give rise to concern.

If we are to speak about the standpoint of the USSR, that standpoint is generally known: Halting the feverish arms buildup, preventing the deployment of weapons in space, reducing and completely scrapping nuclear and other mass destruction weapons -- this is precisely where the Soviet Union sees the main directions in respect of averting the nuclear threat. And these views are affirmed by concrete deeds. The pledge that it will not be the first to use the nuclear weapons, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests which has been in effect for 18 months now, the program for completely scrapping nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons before the end of the century, the proposals for peaceful cooperation in space, for reducing the number of troops and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, the packet of extensive compromise proposals submitted during the Reykjavik Summit Meeting -- this is the foundation on which the USSR proposes to build the security of all states in the current conditions.

ROKOSSOVSKIY'S DIFFERENCES WITH STALIN RECALLED

PM041205 [Editorial report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 December 1986 Second Edition carries on page 2 A 1,800-word article by Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy under the healing "Commander's talent" on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Marshal of the Soviet Union K.K. Rokossovskiy. Giving a detailed description of Rokossovskiy's personal and professional qualities, the article notes that he "always considered it his duty to strictly observe discipline, military procedure, and order of seniority."

At the same time, however, "he firmly upheld his point of view and his own opinions irrespective of whether this was to the liking of the higher authorities or not." To illustrate ths point, the article cites the example of Rokossovskiy defending his ideas for the "Bagration" strategic operation, despite the fact that "I. Stalin was critical" of these ideas.

Finally, praising Rokossovksiy"s attitude toward subordinates and superiors alike, the article makes the point that this kind of approach is "also consonant with our time. Army life confirms that steady success is achieved only by those commanders who are exacting toward themselves and their subordinates and are fair and principled, and close to people."